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Oil Coupon 4 Advanced; German Boys in Industry; Meat Shortage Explained

Its News at a Glance—January 23, 1943

Washington: Oil Coupon No. 4 Valid Earlier

Fuel oil consumers in 30 eastern and midwestern States, where the oil is rationed, can start using their No. 4 coupons a week earlier than originally scheduled. The coupons will be valid Feb. 2 in Zone A, the northern States; Jan. 31 in Zone B, the next tier; Jan. 27 in Zone C, embracing Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, and Jan. 30 in Zone D, comprising southern States where rationing is in effect.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard eliminated home delivery and store sales of milk in pints and half pints and directs distributors to require consumers to put up deposits on bottles.

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren has advised the House that an investigation of the Government's acquisition of the liner President Roosevelt disclosed an overpayment of $421,468. At the time of acquisition in 1940 from the United States lines the ship was worth only $178,531, but $600,000 was paid, the report said.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee delayed action on the nomination of Wiley Blount Rutledge to the Supreme Court when two Washington citizens filed protests.

A globe-girdling network of mobile drydocks for repairing United Nations' vessels and possibly converting some from one type to another is planned by the Navy. An appropriation bill for $210,000,000 to finance the project was introduced by Representative Drewry (D) of Virginia acting for the House Naval Committee.

Europe: German Boys of 14 Called in Industry

Boys of 14 are being called upon by Germany to recruit the nation's reduced manpower forces. According to Das Schwarzkorps boys finishing school went into industry until 17, when they did volunteer work for the army.

Execution of workmen by the German Gestapo to the number of 18 in Austria was reported through Stockholm. These executions, mainly for spreading illegal leaflets, are known to have numbered 88 in the last 10 weeks.

Britain's naval officer who planned the attack on Taranto early in the war, seriously crippling the Italian fleet, Rear Admiral D. W. Boyd, has been named Fifth Sea Lord and Chief of the British Naval Air Equipment.

Boston: Weather to Blame in Meat Shortage

Severe storms in the Midwest and extremely cold weather on the Atlantic Seaboard have contributed to the current meat shortage. Farmers have not shipped livestock, and transportation difficulties have hampered movements of what did come through, the packers explain.

Greater Boston United War Fund volunteers prepared for week-end solicitations, determined to make outstanding showings at the first "Dutch Treat" report luncheon on Monday. [Page 2.]

National: Mines on Six-Day Week in Prospect

Pennsylvania's vast anthracite industry, employing an estimated 87,000 miners and producing millions of tons of strategic coal annually for the war effort, may climax the settlement of its three-week wildcat strike with a new agreement putting all mines on a six-day week—in accordance with Government pleas for greater wartime output. Both mine owners and United Mine Workers' spokesmen have declared that a dispute over six-day week wages may be settled "by next Saturday." The wildcat strike ended when the last two groups of C. I. O. miners, totaling about 600, voted to go back to work. Twenty-three thousand had been out.

The New York State Bar Association has indorsed the Ruml pay-as-you-go income tax plan following a spirited debate in which an amendment advocating "pay-as-you-go" but omitting mention of the Ruml proposal was voted down.

"Bootleg" dance bands, defying the ban on recording by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, are making recordings of newest popular tunes and obtaining wide distribution of them through department stores, it is disclosed at New York.

At Camp Forrest, Tenn., picked commissioned and non-commissioned Second Army officers have completed their two weeks of training in the nation's first Ranger School.

At Miami, Fla., Private Michael Neely Bryan, charged with escaping from a Miami Beach army stockade concealed in a car driven by novelist Ursula Parrott, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Maj. J. W. McRoberts, Judge Advocate of the Miami Beach Air Forces Technical Training Command announced. Major McRoberts added that the sentence of one year in prison which followed completion of a court-martial, was subject to review by the Commanding General of the A. A. F. T. T. C. at Greensboro, N. C.

Americas: Argentine Spy Ring Laid to Nazis

At Montevideo, Uruguay, the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense has published a memorandum submitted by the United States and charging a vast spy ring was operating in Argentina, financed by the German Embassy, and affecting 11 American Republics. The ring was said to operate under instructions from the German High Command. [Page 3.]

At La Paz, Bolivia, Alberto Crespo resigned as Minister of Economics to accept appointment as President of the Bolivian Development Corporation, which will handle United States credits of $25,000,000 and covering a wide range of agricultural and transportation activity.

Dr. Alberto Guani, Vice-President-Elect and Foreign Minister of Uruguay, arrived in Washington for an official visit as the guest of the Government. Immediately after the official reception Dr. Guani was escorted to his hotel by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

Canada: Steel Strike Settlement Reported

Settlement was reported reached in Ottawa in a strike which had halted production for more than a week in three Canadian steel centers.

Canadian Navy, which recently issued an emergency ration container to provide concentrated foods and water for torpedoed seamen, announced production of supplementary kit to help them battle elements while adrift at sea.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:16 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:16 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:35 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:18 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:34 a. m.

Dealers in Oil 'Hope' as City's Supplies Wane

Fuel 'on way' but how far uncertain; conversion delay again assailed by Federal officials.

Large-scale kerosene and fuel oil distributors could do no more than hope this morning that new supplies said to be on the way in substantial quantities would arrive in Greater Boston early enough this week end to avoid sharp suffering. Some help is expected from the weatherman, who is officially reported as promising rising temperature this afternoon and tonight.

One thing distributors are sure of is that supplies are "on the way" but how far away they are is a carefully guarded military secret. If they come by barge, the supplies would be adequate, said one distributor, to take care of local needs for two or three days.

Unless the fuel reaches the city this week end, and the new stock had not arrived at early forenoon today, Federal authorities admitted that Greater Boston was in for "the most serious fuel situation since the winter started."

Three days ago, 40 to 50 rail cars carrying kerosene barrels in double tiers for a total of approximately 30,000 gallons, rolled into Boston. But that supply has gone, leaving most of the large stations virtually dry. A large distributor said today that railroads were experimenting in carrying the barrels in three tiers, in which case the next rail deliveries should be substantially higher and last proportionately longer.

Military Needs Uncertain

Meanwhile, there is no predicting military needs for the supplies that may roll into Boston. While these supplies are supposed to be continual, that is, on a small but daily basis, the Army has had to take more and more of these daily allotments, leaving distributing stations dry at various intervals.

"Too many persons are avoiding conversion of their fuel oil heating systems to coal," Federal officials warned, "on the false assumption that oil supplies will be obtained somehow. That is untrue. It is quite possible that homes may not be comfortably heated with oil during the next few weeks."

While householders shivered in Greater Boston, Associated Press reports from Northampton, Mass., disclosed that students at Smith College were basking in overheated dormitories. A newspaper in that vicinity surveyed 43 dormitories on and off the campus, finding 74 per cent averaged 76 degrees while 9 per cent hovered around 80 degrees.

The college recently converted most of its furnaces from oil to coal burners.

In Methuen, Mass., 20 ice cutters had to be sent home because it was too cold to work. Inland sections were hitting 20 below zero in some places, causing authorities to warn against the freezing of water supplies and sprinkler systems.

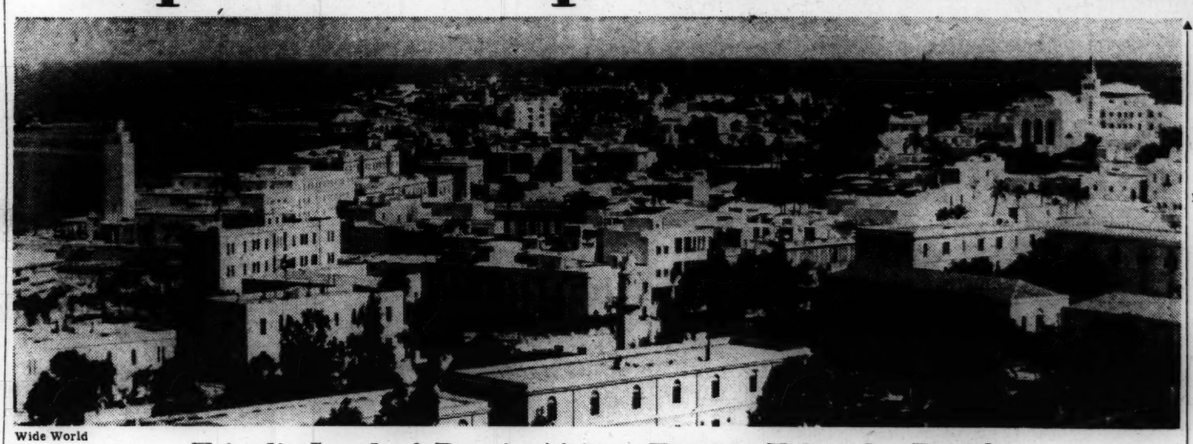
Rhode Island Shortage

In Rhode Island the shortage of oil brought warnings from state officials that 50,000 war workers faced imminent unemployment with production facilities in jeopardy. Oil supplies were reported as virtually exhausted.

Meanwhile, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall asked national authorities to release a pending list of priority fuel users to protect hospitals, institutions and individual home owners. In a telegram to Washington the Governor said that "only drippings of oil" are due in Massachusetts this week end, as compared with the needs. He appealed to householders to conserve every bit of kerosene and oil during the next few weeks.

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Forces Take Burning Tripoli; Russians Capture Salsk and Push On; Japanese Grip Smashed in Sanananda



Wide World

Tripoli, Jewel of Duce's African Empire, Taken by British

Modern section of the Capital of Tripolitania as it appeared before the rising tide of the North African battle swept over it. Key points in the city were reported wrecked by United Nations shellfire as well as by dynamite charges of retreating Germans. Much of the city was said to be in flames as the British entered.

Part of Rommel force reported in Tunisia; Japanese power ebbs on Guadalcanal.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The British Eighth Army has captured Tripoli; the Russians have taken the important air and rail center of Salsk and have pressed to within 10 miles of Voroshilovgrad, and Allied troops have ended organized Japanese resistance at Sanananda, New Guinea. In addition, it is now disclosed that the Japanese have less than 4,000 men remaining on Guadalcanal.

The fire-blackened Capital of Tripolitania fell to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British forces at 5 a. m. British vanguards continued in hard pursuit of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, estimated at approximately 63,000 troops, but it was believed that some of the Axis forces already were in contact with Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's German army behind the Mareth Line, 65 miles inside Tunisia.

In entering Tripoli, the British Eighth Army has brought to a near close one of the most brilliant campaigns in history. Three months ago nearly the whole 3,000-mile stretch of Africa's northern coast, from Morocco to the Nile Delta, was in enemy or potentially hostile hands. Today the Axis segment is compressed to some 300 miles.

However, if Marshal Rommel succeeds in reaching the relative protection of the Mareth Line, the Allies will have to decide quickly how best to dispose the joint Anglo-American forces on both sides of the Axis Tunisian bridgehead.

Meanwhile, in Russia, Soviet troops moving along the Kuban and Manych Rivers not only have captured Salsk but have pressed beyond it and dispersed fresh German forces which, for a time, threatened to slow their advance in southwestern sectors. Everywhere the speed of the remarkable Russian offensive appears to be accelerating.

The recapture of Salsk is important for a variety of reasons. Soviet forces there can now strike northwestward up a branch railroad toward Rostov and/or move 70 miles southwestward to Tikhoretsk, along the main railway to the Black Sea. Capture of Tikhoretsk would cut off all principal railway service for the Germans in the Caucasus and flank Axis holdings there.

By taking Salsk, the Russians also have made still more critical the plight of Axis units trapped before Stalingrad. The Germans had operated a plane-ferrying supply service from Salsk.

Wiping out of the Sanananda garrison in New Guinea marks the virtual elimination of a Japanese army officially estimated at 15,000 men which only last September marched across the towering Owen Stanley Mountains to within 30 miles of Port Moresby. A force of at least equal strength is believed to have been originally in possession of Guadalcanal. If only 4,000 Japanese remain on this battle-scarred island it would, therefore, indicate that at least 11,000 had perished or been captured as a result of American action.

U. S. Subs Net Heavy Toll In Enemy Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The submarine is an ally as well as an enemy of America's offensives against the Axis.

While German U-boats are taking a harassing toll of Allied ships in the Atlantic, United States submarines are proving a powerful weapon against Japanese ships in the Pacific.

An analysis of the more than 255 communiqués issued by the Navy in Washington since Dec. 7, 1941, discloses that the American undersea campaign alone, operating against merchant and naval vessels in the Pacific waters, is having a crippling effect on the Japanese.

American subs have already definitely, on the basis of the most conservative data, sunk a grand total of 116 Japanese ships, have probably sunk 23 others and have damaged 27.

Thus the submarine, whatever difficulties it is presenting to the Allies by the Axis in the Atlantic—and they are very grave difficulties, indeed—has shown itself a destructive instrument of attrition as applied against the Axis' Oriental partner.

Japanese Capacity Outdistanced

It is the most cautious judgment of Washington military officials that the toll which the United States is thus exacting on Japanese shipping is considerably greater than Japan's capacity to replace it because of Tokyo's shortage of both shipyard facilities and available raw materials.

The 116 Japanese vessels recorded as definitely sunk include, according to a breakdown of the official communiqués, 26 warships and 90 nonmilitary craft known to be sent to the bottom, nine warships and 12 nonmilitary craft probably sunk, and nine warships and 17 nonmilitary craft damaged. In addition two unidentified craft were probably sunk and one was damaged.

The fact that the submarine is a potent aid as well as a potent liability to the United Nations is underlined by the Associated Press score which discloses that Allied undersea craft have accounted for somewhat more than one third of all Japanese ships which have been

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New and Broad Strategy Planned by United Nations

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Observers in this Capital are convinced that the Allies are about to open a new phase of the war which will embrace the fullest strategic and political offensives the United Nations have yet undertaken.

The vital decisions on the highest level of policy which the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China are now negotiating have major 1943 offensives as their central purpose.

The arrangements, now understood to be nearly completed, encompass both military and political objectives and will affect both the winning of the war and the winning of the peace.

They will not be announced, it was reliably reported, until they have the personal approval of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whose relationship to these negotiations suggests something of their importance.

Momentous Negotiations

It is impossible to say how far the Allied commanders will consider it wise to disclose their plans in the course of the next few days. More may be decided than will be immediately disclosed. More may be hinted than will be immediately forthcoming. However, the momentous nature of these negotiations can be appreciated by the fact that they include consideration of some of the most far-reaching issues of both the war and the peace and these issues would be:

1. The immediate formation of a supreme Allied War Council with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China equally represented—a council whose strategic decisions would direct the combined war on every front. Its purpose would be a unified prosecution of the war on a global basis and its objective would be the most powerful offensive which could be amassed against the Axis during 1943.

2. Development of a more solid and more formally established working organization of the United Nations. Its purpose would be more political than military and its objective would be to bring into being before the conclusion of the war some of the essential machinery of the postwar peace. It would seek to facilitate advance decisions on controversial issues of the peace settlement and prepare the way for the larger peace negotiations.

African Situation

3. Quick settlement of the unsatisfactory and divisive North African political situation, the prospect being that the United States will shortly dispatch to the now occupied French empire an experienced, top-ranking civilian diplomat to assume the administrative direction of the territory on a basis which will eliminate the substance of Vichy control and may well result in installing a liberal French democrat who will be neither an ex-collaborationist nor a formal de Gaullist.

4. The possible elevation of Gen. George C. Marshall, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to a higher Allied post in the European theater of the war, either temporarily in North Africa in charge of the soon to merge American and British armies or as the Allied generalissimo of the combined United States and British forces for the preparation and all-out invasion of the European continent.

5. A further consolidation of British and American commands in every sector of the war where their combined forces are now or will soon be operating, together with a new centrally-directed concentration against the German submarine.

Aid for China, Russia

6. A still closer co-ordination of production and supply, with greater efforts to be made to put more and more offensive weapons into the hands of Russia and China.

While the view is still held in both Washington and London that the war will have to be fought to a finish first in Europe, pressure is still going to be kept up against Japan and it is understood that significant discussions have been held with Russia as to the extent of the role it will play in the Pacific when it is freed from the eastern front.

The facts that the volume of Lend-Lease aid has been vastly greater than was first allowed to appear and that the African invasion was successfully timed to divert German airpower from Stalingrad enhance the prospect that the Soviet Union's aid in joining with Britain and America in the finish-fight against Japan will be forthcoming.

Chinese Mission Aids Ties With U. S.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 22 (AP)—Further strengthening of the ties between the United States and China was forecast by a Chinese spokesman today as a result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's recent order for the Chinese Military Mission in Washington to return home.

"The Mission's return will be beneficial to the parties concerned not only in matters of military cooperation but, in a general way, in helping strengthen ties of friendship between China and the United States," the spokesman said.

Lieut. Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei heads the Mission. It was announced here Jan. 2 that he would return to the United States after making a report to the Chinese Government.

Tunisian Hill Tactics Slow Allied Drive

Did the United Nations strategists try to take Bizerte and Tunis as a part of the first operation of North Africa?

With the Germans now entrenched there, military intention in the original planning of the Allied campaign has become a moot point.

The following dispatch from a Christian Science Monitor Military Correspondent on the ground indicates that the capture of these points was indeed planned—but delegated to a force too lightly equipped to carry through its objective.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, Jan. 20, Delayed—The rapid retreat of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps and the continued reinforcement of Axis Troops in Tunisia, coupled with the warnings of the possible loss of Tripoli in the Italian press, have made it appear that the Axis has decided to cut its losses elsewhere in North Africa in order to concentrate on the plan of holding the Mediterranean narrows.

The result is seen in difficulties encountered by the United Nations forces in Tunisia. These are due partly to the skill and ingenuity of the German commander's tactics.

Why Hills Were Retaken

The Germans have exploited a new technique which consists of defending hills from the rearward slopes—the other side from that up which the attack comes. Thus it is possible for the attackers to reach the summit without much difficulty. But directly they appear on the skyline, as they must do sooner or later, they meet withering fire from cleverly camouflaged and sited heavy machine guns. The Nazis start firing from the foot and the flanks of the hills, protected to a great extent from precise artillery and mortar fire by contours of the terrain.

That explains why the hills commanding Mateur and known to the troops as Sugar Loaf, Green Hill,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Prices and Your Purse: Fuel Oil and Sugar Dates

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 23

Dates with your storekeeper:

Fuel oil—(in 30 states): Period 2 coupons, expire Jan. 27 in Zone A; Jan. 26 in Zone B; Jan. 25, in Zone C, and Jan. 23 in Zone D. Coupon 4 becomes good on Jan. 27 instead of Feb. 3, as originally scheduled; expiration date, April 6.

Sugar: Sugar Stamp No. 11 becomes valid Feb. 1; good for three pounds until March 15.

Fix Your Own Car

A "fix your own car" department has been installed in one small western town, the Department of Commerce reports. Tools are loaned at a fair rental, and the firm—an auto accessory dealer—is experiencing increased sales without having to bother with scarce manpower.

Fabric Restrictions

Despite rumors, clothes and canned milk rationing are not in the immediate offing. Instead, WPB is talking about eliminating men's and women's evening clothes, more practical use of furs, restriction of use of fabrics for blackout purposes and an anti-hoarding campaign for textiles.

On canned milk, Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard says: "As far as I can see we are not going to ration evaporated milk."

'Coffee' Plus

OPA reports seven new substitutes and compounds invented to piece out the coffee supply. Some contain coffee, others like "jeep" do not.

Here they are:

"Jeep"—a blend of rolled wheat flour, molasses and corn oil.

"Banner Whole Roasted Cereal"—Roasted cereal for use as coffee extender.

Banner Coffee and Cereal—Mixture of coffee and rye cereal.

Coffee plus 10 per cent filler—Combination of coffee, chicory and chick peas.

Forbes Finest Coffee, Cereal and

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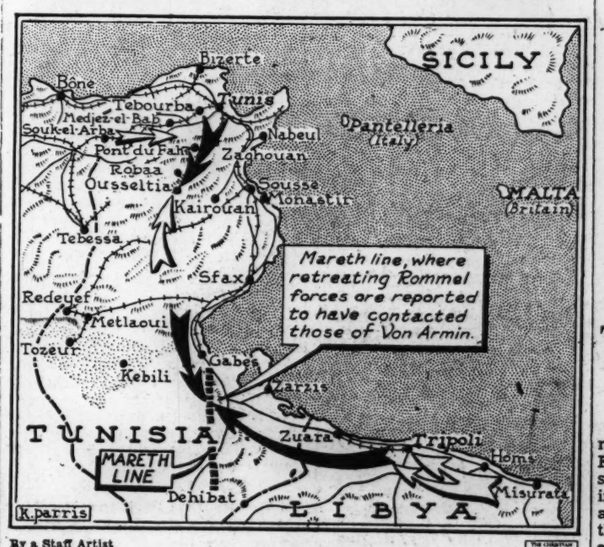
Showdown Near in Tunisia



By a Staff Artist

Strategy in North Africa

White arrows indicate movements of Allied troops in North Africa, General Anderson's in Tunis and General Montgomery's reaching Tripoli and driving on beyond into South Tunisia. Black arrows show position of German troops pushing southward in North Tunisia and, under Marshal Rommel, retreating west from Tripoli.

Tripoli Falls:

Burning African City Captured by British

British officials in Cairo said the rear guards left behind by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to slow the pursuit of his main forces into Tunisia were overwhelmed and the British took possession of the burning city of Tripoli at 5 a. m.

An Italian High Command communiqué broadcast later by the Rome Radio said Axis troops evacuated the city and moved westward Friday night after fierce

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Beef Leads Meat Supply In Boston but It's Costly

Boston retail market sources said today that beef is the most plentiful item among meats for week-end Greater Boston dinner tables.

Marketing officials said that there is a little more of beef supplies than were on hand last week. They added, however, that the beef supply available still is about one third of the normal amount. Supplies of lamb and pork, however, are slimmer, market officials said.

Prospects for obtaining meat supplies and butter at ceiling prices brightened as State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan with a corps of inspectors pressed his drive to eliminate "black markets" in these commodities.

The OPA Director has been tracking down a stream of steady complaints received by his office charging violations of ceiling prices on meat and butter.

Charges were made that individual marketmen are charging exorbitant prices for better varieties of steaks; that inferior "cow beef" slaughtered in the near-by countryside is being smuggled into city markets without the required Government grading stamp. Butter, it was reported to the OPA office, was being sold at boom prices of from 75 to 80 cents a pound.

Working in co-operation with marketing officials, the OPA office has collected a large amount of evidence pointing toward "sharp" trading in beef. Some of this evidence has been turned over to the office of United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon for possible prosecution.

Saltonstall-Bushnell Rift First Break in G.O.P. Accord

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Four years of what appeared to be complete Republican accord came to an end on Beacon Hill this week when fiery Robert T. Bushnell, racket-busting Attorney General, took exception to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Judge Davis B. Keniston as Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court.

Although both State officials were quick to deny an open break Republican circles continued to speculate on the proportions of the rift.

In some quarters the Attorney General's charge that the Governor had "failed to appoint the one man who best understood the criminal situation in Boston" was viewed as marking the second round of Mr. Bushnell's drive for the Governorship in 1944—a goal which the Attorney General has yet to admit.

Practical politicians around the Hill were of the opinion that if Mr. Bushnell's 1944 aspirations entered into his break with the Governor, that his timing was poor.

Kept It Quiet

If the Attorney-General's cap is set for the Governorship only his most intimate friends have been apprised of that fact. In the public eye Mr. Bushnell prefers, for the moment at any rate, to be viewed as a prosecutor doing his job. Even his political enemies admit his capabilities in the present task.

Seasoned observers at the State House point out that the Attorney General is not a member of the Republican inner circle. At times he has lashed out at party tactics such as early last year when he told the Young Men's Republican League of Boston that he did not subscribe to the theory that the Republicans have a right to demand that the President take into his counsels "Republican partisans who have won doubtful recognition as isolationists and have contributed their full share to the conditions in which we find ourselves."

Whatever his own shortcomings, it hardly needs to be pointed out that Mr. Bushnell is fearless when defending his own convictions.

Before he took office in January, 1941, he indicated in an interview with this writer that his would be no swivel-chair administration. There are many things that might be done by an Attorney General to bring ample returns to the public—things that have not been done—he said at that time. One wonders if the present campaign to clean up the criminal syndicates wasn't in his thought at that time.

It is known that the racket-busting campaign was launched only after months of preliminary work and after a delay caused by the Cocoanut Grove disaster which occupied the Attorney General's full time for many weeks.

There have been criticisms of Mr. Bushnell's handling of the Grove case and demands that he publish a list, believed to be in his possession, of politicians and others who comprised the so-called "free list" of the former night spot.

To these criticisms the Attorney General replies with stony silence. In conversations with the press, however, he has on more than one occasion declared his intention to refrain from trying his case in the newspapers and to avoid giving any information which will aid the defense of those against whom charges have and will be brought.

Only this week he promised, with emphatic accompanying thumps on his desk, that in due time the whole story will be published. "And when it is some of those who are making the loudest clamor for immediate release of information we have won't be so happy about it," he declared.

When the question of his 1944 ambitions was shot at him the other day the dynamic Attorney General's reply was plain spoken. "Right now," he said in substance, "I've got a job to do and I've got two years to do it in. What happens after that doesn't concern me. One thing is certain, nothing that can happen then will detract from the satisfaction that the present job gives me."

John Bond

U. S. Big Job Seen as Ending Of Japanese Military Power

Declaring that "it is our heavy task to destroy the military power of Japan and thus reveal to the whole nation the fallacies in their thinking" in order to end the war sooner, Charles Winthrop Copp, a teacher and prisoner in Japan, addressed this noon's luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association.

Mr. Copp graduated from Oberlin College in 1914, and went to Japan the following year. Until his recent return to the United States, he has, with the exception of five years, spent all his time in Japan, where he taught English for 21 years in Japanese Government Schools, under the Department of Education in Tokyo.

Within 15 minutes after the announcement of the attack on Pearl Harbor he was arrested on a charge of espionage, and remained in solitary confinement for four months, being questioned daily for the first 10 days. Found not guilty, he was sent to an internment camp, and later was permitted to return to the United States on an exchange ship.

"Whoever controls the Emperor controls Japan," he said. "This has been recognized in Japan for a thousand years, and acted upon by powerful families from the Soga to the Tokugawa. Two or three Emperors tried to break away from this control," he added, "among them the Emperor Meiji. But his son and successor to the Throne was not of his father's caliber, so today, partly as a result, we have the military in power.

"The usurpers have always paid homage to the Emperors, perpetuating the legend of their divinity, ruling in their name, pretending that they were too sacred to soil themselves with affairs of state. And so it is now.

"In America we have repeatedly referred to the Emperor of Manchukuo as a puppet. The same word might be applied to the ruler of Japan, though his is a more honorable puppetry. I can't help feeling that he and his family, nameless through the ages, would be grateful to have the burden of divinity removed from their shoulders.

"Acting as sponsors for a humanized Imperial Family and in cooperation with the Christian and liberal statesmen of the Empire, aiding in binding up the wounds of war in a Christian spirit, we shall the more quickly pacify Japan."

It takes only seconds for accidents to occur that damage or destroy property. It takes only a few minutes to develop a complete insurance program that will give you proper coverages in adequate amounts. It might be well for you to spend a little time with us helping to see that in the event of a loss you will find yourself protected with insurance. What time to ask for our help? Any time. Now!

OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY

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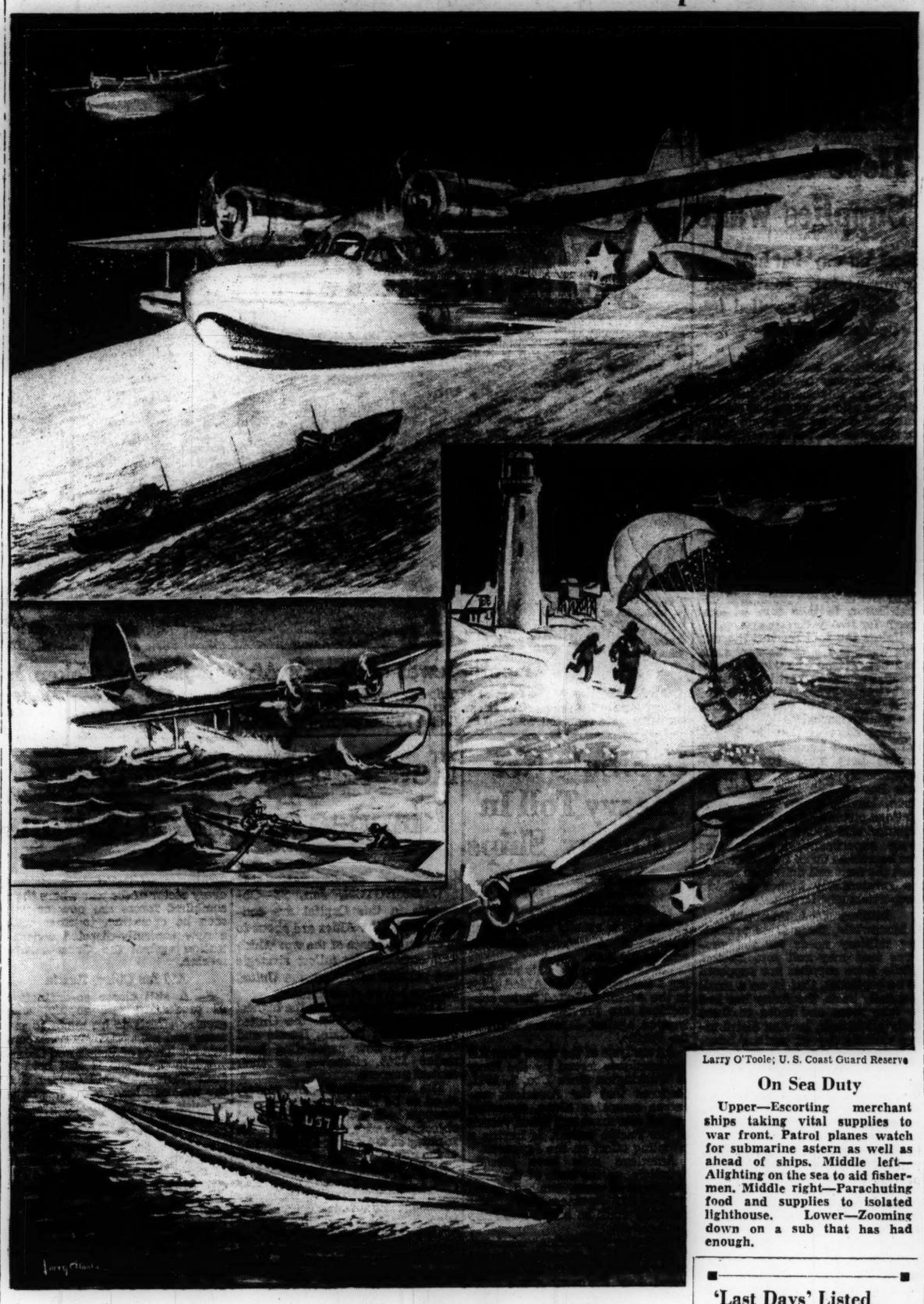

Larry O'Toole; U. S. Coast Guard Reserve

On Sea Duty

Upper—Escorting merchant ships taking vital supplies to war front. Patrol planes watch for submarine astern as well as ahead of ships. Middle left—Alighting on the sea to aid fishermen. Middle right—Parachuting food and supplies to isolated lighthouse. Lower—Zooming down on a sub that has had enough.

Boston Newsman Tells Thrills of Trip

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I cut figure eights 2,000 feet in the sky and above one of America's mightiest floating fortresses!

The figure eights were far larger than any ever made by an ice skater, with the distance from end to end of the figure probably 25 or 30 miles.

Made by a Coast Guard patrol plane the figures were so big that I hardly knew the course was a figure eight until I picked out and mentally segregated the "compass" from the maze of dials on the instrument panels below the windshield and on the "ceiling" of the pilot's compartment in the plane.

I was there to see at first hand just how Uncle Sam safeguarded and protected his fighting ships en route from place to place as well as the vital merchant ships that keep open the lifeline of foods, munitions, and supplies to our armed forces and to our Allies. I went along as a figurative co-piot. It was exactly that for I was certainly of no aid to the pilot.

What a flight it was, bumping along over the wind gusts that at times reached a velocity of 40 miles an hour, trying to be of help to Lieut. Commander Theodore J. Harris, who was at the controls, and radioman Bob Kelley at the transmitter, in their search for periscopes.

To spot a sub before it can attack the surface ship is the ambition of all plane crews. But on this flight the only sub spotted was on the surface and was one of Uncle Sam's, sighted by the youthful Ohioan pilot despite sizeable whitecaps among which surface objects seemed to blend with wonderful success.

Those whitecaps looked convincingly like broken ice from my position in the sky. But when I gazed at the swiftly moving bulk of steel that turned back great walls of solid green water slapping against her mighty sides without ever a tremor, and the sheets of spray and spindrift thrown in the air, I saw that what resembled ice was 100 per cent liquid.

Destroyers Like Knitting Needles

I saw escorting destroyers dwarfed by distance until they resembled knitting needles lying near a folded knitting bag, so evenly were all the moving craft holding their relative positions.

Bundled up like Eskimo in the winter flying gear of Coast Guard aviators, I was as warm as toast although the indicators showed the temperature outside the plane to be hovering around the zero mark. I saw the pilot "inflate" the wing tips to break off any ice that might be forming. I wondered if the business-looking depth charge bombs that swung on racks beneath the wings just outside the cabin might fail to drop when the mechanism was released in such cold weather. But the skipper explained the working of the gear and how little chance there was of that.

"But it would not be very cold for the presidentially-designated 'rattlesnakes of the sea' if we got sight of one of them in time to dive low and let go the bombs," he commented.

About that time I was startled by a bright flash from the battlewagon below, followed by several others. No sound reached my ears but they were not signal flashes, for tell-tale "snow balls" of smoke far above the plane disclosed that the Navy boys down below were keeping in trim by antiaircraft shell-firing practice. For me, it was a glimpse of how it must feel to be in a fighting plane with shells aimed at you.

Navy Shoots Real Shells

Suddenly a Navy plane appeared from nowhere, rose far above our heads and well above the balls of smoke. Then, sure enough, our suspicions were confirmed. The ship's guns aimed at the Navy plane. Too high to be hit, the target was there, and provided for the gunners a bit of practice, but for me, thrills galore.

Drawing ahead of the surface craft in the top of the figure eight we ran into a brief snow squall, and the snow seemed to be driving downward harder than any nor'easter I could remember. But it was brief and as it cleared, we saw broken clouds ahead. Rising to 3,500 feet we skimmed along on the top of what appeared like a pure white sheepskin carpet.

Azure blue skies were on all sides. A bright sun looked comfortably warm as it sank toward the white "floor." It was hard to believe that the beautiful snow-white carpet was mere cloud or fog, but a slight rise of the plane showed the "holes" in the carpet that separated the broken clouds. We headed for what looked like a tunnel entrance in the cloud and I felt much like my first ride in an elevated train when it left bright sunlight to descend into a darkened "hole" and be swallowed up in the subway.

In an instant, however, we were below the cloud level, and once more we saw the gray wintry waters of the Atlantic and the white-cap "ice."

It was time to head about and make the lower line of the figure eight. So we again strained our eyes to detect any periscopes that might be in the sea. A mere spot on the water caught the trained eye of the pilot and down we zoomed. It was a sail boat. "Just wanted to make sure," he said. "We look over everything. If suspicious we radio surface patrol craft, or if a sub—well, we're ready."

Our "watch" at the escort task being over, the twin-engined Wedgeo type Grumman headed toward shore—and home. For me an experience was over. For the plane's crew it was just another day in maintaining the Coast Guard's motto of semper paratus—"Always Ready"—which means that the vital patrol work will go on for the duration.

Probe Is Asked Of Operations Of Maine Shipyard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation will be asked to investigate operations of the South Portland, Maine, Shipbuilding Company, Representative Culkin (R) of New York, said yesterday.

Mr. Culkin, who advocated criminal proceedings against the company, currently building Liberty ships for the Maritime Commission, said he would ask the FBI to look into its affairs.

Last November the House Merchant Marine Committee recommended that the Commission's contracts with the yard be "terminated immediately," after finding that "the record of South Portland Ship is the worst of any company engaged in the construction of Liberty ships."

The Committee, in its report, found that the firm's total investment was $250,000, and that its total fees for the building of 84 ships "will amount to $5,040,000 or a return of 2,000 per cent on investment."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Robert Kitain, violinist, and Dorothy Wanderman, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Two free films, "Playground of the Mammals" and "Trailing the Seahorse," will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m.

"Women Nazis Are the Worst" will be the subject of Sigrid Schultz at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. There will be an organ recital by Willem Frank at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Monday

An Informal Print Criticism, followed by refreshments, will take place at the Boston Camera Club, 35 Newbury Street, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, 7:30 o'clock. Guests are welcome, and may join in the discussion.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 23—By midnight tonight, holders of non-dwelling fuel oil rations must return ration sheets for 25 per cent cut.

Jan. 26—Through this date No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good through this date.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, worth 9 gallons each.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today; moderate to fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold and windy today.

Remaining New England States: Continued cold today.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:20 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 1:54 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 2.03 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 2:33 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Complete Defense Role In N. E. Likely by Midyear

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the most recent developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide and favorable reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Reports from the field indicate the accuracy of a prediction United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin made that New England will be 100 per cent organized for civilian defense by the middle of this year. Newport, R. I., has been zoned into 23 districts with a section leader named in each. Within these sections, there will be block leaders assigned to groups of 10 to 15 houses. A call has gone out for 1,000 women to enroll as block leaders, and already 300 have responded. Newport claims itself to be far ahead of the rest of Rhode Island in its organization.

Mrs. James F. Buckley, chairman of the war services division in Brockton, Mass., asserts that that city has had the "block" plan in operation ever since the inception of civilian defense. Eleven hundred Brockton women, all air-raid wardens, have agreed to act as block leaders.

In Plymouth, Mass., the recently organized block plan is functioning perfectly, with women entirely comprising its membership.

Train Farm Labor

Governor Baldwin of Connecticut has told the people of his state that the recruitment and training of workers for agriculture and industry is one of the most important jobs for the proposed war council now in the process of formation. That bill, and the defense council bill, he said, will form the spearhead of a program through which the state government hopes to muster every ounce of energy, every bit of man and woman power, and all resources behind an all-out effort to win the war.

Unique Salvage

Two employees of the General Electric plant in Pittsfield urge widespread adoption of a combined salvage and conservation plan they worked out. It includes scrap salvage and prevention of damage to automobile tires. In a short period of time, while walking along the plant's roads, they picked up a collection of articles as follows: Three roofing tacks, 177 nails, one common tack, four double-pronged staples, four wood screws, two bolts, one split lockwasher, seven pieces of welding rod, 12 pieces of heavy iron wire and one heavy steel planing chip. In all, their find weighed two pounds, six and one-half ounces.

Lawrence Program

School teachers of Lawrence, Mass., are well represented in the city's ranks of 2,100 air-raid wardens, 300 of whom are women. Lawrence recently held its twenty-fourth graduation of wardens, giving certificates and arm bands to 30 new members.

Lighting Cut

As a result of an Army inspection of the dimout in Lawrence, Mass., it is expected that the lighting of Essex Street, the city's busiest thoroughfare, will be reduced by 75 per cent. Another prospect is that, under Army orders, motorists who fail to leave their parking lights on during dimout hours will face trouble.

How Rumor Flies

Traveling at a pace comparable to the speed of light, a rumor started by girls conversing in a theater's anteroom in the Naugatuck Valley district of Connecticut, spread to all parts of the state, and within 16 hours had affected half a million people. One of the girls expressed the belief that there would shortly be a long, statewide blackout.

By next day the rumor was causing concern in New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and other communities. Calls swamped the telephone switchboard of the defense council's headquarters. Plant managers, civilian defense officials and even Army officers wanted to know if there would be a four-hour blackout beginning at seven.

Meetings of clubs and organizations were called off. Production in vitar war industries was hampered. Some workers asked for the night off. Others decided not to report for work at all. In Stratford the rumor took root with a telephone call from a father to his daughter who was attending a meeting. The meeting dispersed.

A waitress in a restaurant picked up the story from one of the girls who left the meeting. The restaurant closed. The waitress' husband was at a meeting of the town planning commission. As a result, that meeting adjourned.

Week End Portends Busy Time For Fund and Chances to Give

Determined to make outstanding showings at the first "Dutch Treat" report luncheon of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign on Monday at the Boston City Club, volunteer workers in 49 cities and towns today prepared to solicit thousands of homes over the week end.

In the Boston Districts Division, Roxbury, Charlestown, and Atlantic each are trying for top honors, according to early reports.

In Wellesley, the Committee will attempt to complete its quota of the $7,800,000 goal in a single day, tomorrow, and urged every resident of the town to remain at home during the afternoon until visited by one of the 625 volunteer solicitors.

The unusual Wellesley plan was devised by Chairman John A. Dunn, as a wartime measure to save gasoline, rubber, time, and manpower. An illuminated wall map of the town, set up at Committee headquarters, will mark the progress of incoming reports, and results will be announced to residents by the ringing of a series of bells.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and more announced today include:

$18,000—Anonymous.
5,000—Edward A. Filene Good Will Fund.
4,800—Mr. and Mrs. William Amory Parker.
3,500—Anonymous (2); Mason Fund.
2,000—The Misses Sturgis.
1,500—Anonymous (11); James C. Howe; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wolcott.
1,300—Mrs. Oliver Ames.
1,100—Reginald Gray.
1,000—Anonymous (6); Mr. and Mrs. E. Thayer Bigelow; Robert W. Dana; Raymond Emerson; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin McDowell Garfield; Malcolm Green; John H. Nichols; Mrs. Samuel D. Warren.
800—Anonymous (5); Mrs. William Haynes-Smith; Mrs. George H. Lyman.
750—Mrs. H. C. Byng; Norman E. Dupee.
600—Anonymous (9); L. F. Brackett.
500—Stephen P. Cabot; William Storer Eaton; Orville W. Forté; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ilfeld; Edward F. Leland.
9,000—Forté, Dupee, Sawyer Co.
7,500—Foss & Co., Inc.
7,000—Blake & Kendall Company.
6,000—Hallowell, Jones & Donald.
5,200—Houghton Wool Co.
4,000—Bentley & Co., Inc.
3,300—Wm. S. Febiger Co.
1,500—Anonymous; John T. Lodge & Co., Inc.
1,250—R. P. Collins & Co., Inc.
1,200—Adams & Leland, Inc.
950—Hills, Oglesby & Devine.
750—E. Y. Neill & Company.
600—Dutton & Lucas, Inc.
500—E. Frank Lewis Company; National Wool Marketing Corp.

Subscriptions from companies include the following:

$15,000—Nichols & Company, Inc.
12,500—Draper Top Company.
12,000—Draper & Co., Inc.
11,500—Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.

Gov. Saltonstall Champions Return Of Old U. S. Ways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—When the war ends, wide grants of executive power by the Federal and State Governments to individuals and bureaus must be replaced by administrations fostering a modern machinery of social security and calling forth American initiative, imagination, courage, personal effort and willingness to assume risks, according to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts.

"We find those personal qualities in our makers and interpreters of law," Governor Saltonstall said as featured speaker at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association at the Waldorf-Astoria here last night. "Their preservation is vital, because embodied in them is the ideal for which our boys are fighting and for which we are exerting all our energy in total war."

The Massachusetts Governor called for the same all-out energy in peace as is now mobilized behind the war effort, adding that government alone cannot bring about this objective and that individuals must share in the responsiblity.

"The millions of boys who come back from battlefields to peacetime homes will want jobs," he continued. "They want to have for themselves what they believe they have been fighting for: the opportunity to own a home, raise and educate children. To do this they must have jobs, and those jobs cannot indefinitely be provided by Government agencies. Government agencies can take up the slack.

"There will be vast amounts of new construction and maintenance of public works for government action; vital emergency measures. But they can only be temporary and never can form the foundation for a world composed of the kind of men and women who have built the United States to its present stature.

Tickled Pink by Red Feather

By a Staff Photographer

One of Boston's 'Finest' Decorated

Starting out from the headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund, these two volunteer solicitors—Eleanor Wolf, left, and Irene Buckley, right—pinned the campaign's red feathers on Officer Leo Barney, center, bringing a broad smile to his face.

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Why Not Rationing Of Alcoholic Drinks?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In the interests of conserving food and manpower for the war, why doesn't the Federal Government extend its already vast rationing program to alcoholic beverages of every kind and category?

That is the question which Representative Edward H. Rees (R) of Kansas is asking the Administration and he declared today that he intends to keep right on asking it until he gets either a satisfactory answer or satisfactory action.

So far he has received neither, and he is convinced that the facts are decisively on his side of the argument.

The production of alcoholic beverages constantly consumes needed supplies of food and needed supplies of manpower, both of which are scarce and both of which are essential to the war, Representative Rees pointed out.

Little Consideration

But so far, though it is rationing tires, gas, farm machinery, household goods, clothing, food, and manpower, all in the interests of the war, the Government has given little consideration to rationing one of the things which, as Mr. Rees told the House of Representatives this week, does not contribute to winning the war.

That thing is alcoholic beverages, and why are they not being rationed? That is Mr. Rees' question and that is what he wants to know.

"Why," he asked his colleagues, "does not the Government ration alcoholic beverages of all kinds?" No answer.

"Why not cut down the time during which they may be sold? Why has the Federal Government not acted in this regard?" No answer.

"It will be said," he pointed out, "that most distilleries of hard liquor are now maing industrial alcohol. The fact is, it is estimated there is three or four years' supply of hard liquor on hand. The manufacture and sale of beer and similar products continues practically as usual."

And here are the facts in support of his plea which Representative Rees put before the House.

Rees' Argument

"The total consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, was more than 2,000,000,000 gallons. It cost approximately $4,000,000,000. The labor and transportation costs are estimated at $2,000,000,000. It took 15,000,000 tons of grain, more than 1,000,000 tons of fruit, and 70,000 tons of sugar and sirups, to produce it. Even a share of that food would go a long way to help feed people who are hungry.

"It is estimated there are more than 400,000 liquor sellers in the United States. While people are being asked to cut down the use of fuel and lighting in their homes and in the schools and churches, drinking places in Washington and in cities throughout the country are well heated and well lighted until early in the morning.

"Before the Manpower Commission gives too serious consideration to requiring women to leave their homes for employment in industry, it may well consider utilizing the services of a good share of a half million persons engaged in the liquor business.

"Here is a place for some real rationing. It will do good in more ways than one if the officials have the courage to do it."

Vast Spy Ring in Argentina Laid to German Activities

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 23 (AP)—A memorandum charging that a vast spy ring is operating in Argentina, directed and financed by the German Embassy at Buenos Aires and acting on instructions from the Nazi High Command, was published yesterday by the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense.

The report—submitted by the United States—said the ring's operations affected 11 American republics, that its top men acted under diplomatic immunity, and that it sent to Berlin information of ship movements, United States troop transfers, airplane routes from Natal in Brazil to North Africa, and even facts on United States plane production.

The committee voted five-to-one for publication, with Argentina voting in the negative and Chile abstaining, thus returning the favor to Argentina which had abstained from the vote two months ago to publish a similar memorandum on spy activities in Chile.

The Argentine delegate, Miguel Angel Chiappe, opposed publication on grounds that it concerned Argentina's relations with a friendly nation, and also dealt with an internal problem. The Chilean delegate, Oscar Ramirez Sotomayor, said his abstention was due "to obvious reasons of courtesy."

The countries listed as affected by espionage in Argentina are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, the United States, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The 40-page document names at least 30 members of four distinct groups or "cells" which function so that the others would operate if one were eliminated.

The names included Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, whom Berlin is withdrawing from Buenos Aires as naval and air attaché at the request of the Argentine Government after an investigation of his alleged spy-ring activities, and Gen. Gunther Niedenfuhr, until recently military attaché at the same Embassy.

The spy ring's activities also extended to Aruba Island off Venezuela, and to Trinidad, the memorandum said, and a majority of the facts reported in it were gathered in the United States by interception of radio messages exchanged by the agents and Germany.

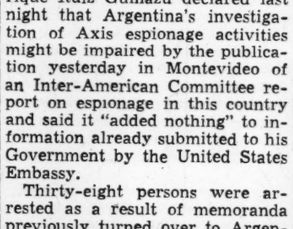
'Added Nothing'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú declared last night that Argentina's investigation of Axis espionage activities might be impaired by the publication yesterday in Montevideo of an Inter-American Committee report on espionage in this country and said it "added nothing" to information already submitted to his Government by the United States Embassy.

Thirty-eight persons were arrested as a result of memoranda previously turned over to Argentina by the United States Embassy. Six of these persons have been arraigned and released on bond of about $600, pending trial early in February.

Upper Iowa University Completes $25,000 Drive

FAYETTE, Iowa — Vivian T. Smith, President of Upper Iowa University, announces that the university has succeeded in raising $50,000 in its campaign to meet the war emergency. A friend from New York City contributed the last $4,000 to complete the amount. This is the third $50,000 raised by the university within the past six years. In each case $25,000 has been raised by the college to match $25,000 contributed by Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City. The college is now starting to raise another $25,000 block to match the fourth $25,000 gift of Mrs. Pfeiffer under the present arrangement.



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Somebody Else Let a Genie Out of a Bottle Once, Too

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Time to Watch One's Step

Early Vote on Flynn Due In Senate After Full Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A senatorial controversy over the qualifications of Edward J. Flynn, Minister-Designate to Australia, appeared today to be nearing a decision as the Foreign Relations Committee planned to take advantage of the week-end recess to study the testimony preparatory to a vote early next week on President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Flynn.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York has been called to testify primarily on charges made against Mr. Flynn by previous witnesses that he knew a courtyard in his Putnam, N. Y., country estate was being paved with New York City materials and labor.

Mr. Flynn has denied that he had any knowledge at the time that the work was being done by Bronx Borough laborers. The Committee called Robert L. Moran, former Bronx Commissioner of Public Works, to the stand as the first witness of the day to testify what part he played in the transaction.

Previous witnesses have testified that Mr. Moran directed the work to be done, and Paul J. Kern, ousted Civil Service Commissioner of New York City, told the Committee yesterday that he was satisfied that Mr. Moran would not have given the order without first consulting Mr. Flynn.

Following Mr. Kern to the stand, William B. Herlands, New York City Commissioner of Investigations, said his inquiry into the case had convinced him that Mr. Flynn knew that City workmen and materials were being used but there was not sufficient direct evidence to warrant an indictment by a Bronx Grand Jury which cleared Mr. Flynn of any wrongdoing.

Mr. Herlands contended that Mr. Kern had "broken" the case prematurely, asserting that he was working diligently under the direction of Mayor La Guardia to bring a criminal case against Mr. Flynn.

Mr. Kern delved into another of the Republican charges that Mr. Flynn's law firm had represented Serge Rubinstein, who Mr. Kern said had "a number of contacts with Japan." The witness said Mr. Rubinstein had helped discount notes and bills of exchange for shipment of machinery to Japan before the war and gave 50,000 yen to the Japanese Army and Navy Relief Fund in 1939.

He charged that Mr. Rubinstein was "an alien illegally in the United States on a passport obtained fraudulently," adding that he not only had "avoided prosecution on the passport fraud but he has been invited to and entertained at the White House."

"Mr. Rubinstein has no other qualification for such preferred treatment except his retention of Goldwater & Flynn," Mr. Kern testified. Later Monroe Goldwater, Mr. Flynn's law partner, told reporters he understood Mr. Flynn had been invited to the White House at a charity reception along with several hundred other persons.

State Employees in North Carolina To Get $9,000,000 in 'War Bonuses'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Employees of the State of North Caralina, including all public school teachers, will receive approximately $9,000,000 in "war bonuses," to be paid in monthly installments, during the next two years, under the terms of legislation sponsored by Gov. J. Melville Broughton and the Advisory Budget Commission, of which he is the director.

The balance of the State's $31,000,000 surplus will be invested in Federal and State securities and held for postwar needs.

The bonuses will not be regarded as a part of the employees' salaries and there will be no deduction for the State retirement fund, into which they pay 5 per cent of their monthly earnings. In relation to salaries, the bonuses will range from 20 per cent down to 2.6 per cent and will be paid throughout the calendar years of 1942 and 1943. They will range from $5 to $15 a month for employees' earning up to $4,500 a year. No payments will be made to those earning more than $4,500.

In addition to the bonuses, the appropriations bill for the maintenance of the State Government and institutions, including public schools, colleges and the State University, calls for the expenditure of $105,000,000 during the biennium of 1943-1945, from current revenues.

On the Governor's recommendation, North Carolina's guaranteed State-supported public school term is expected to be increased from eight months to nine months. Legislation for this already has been introduced and little or no opposition is expected.

Increased funds will be available for all agencies of the State government, due to the high cost of labor and materials now prevailing.

Fashion Critics' Awards Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The American Fashion Critics' Award has become an established fact. Two thousand dollars in war bonds and a statuette trophy in gilt bronze by Malvina Hoffman, signalizing it, were awarded to three American fashion designers for their outstanding contributions in 1942, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This award, given for the first time, sponsored and contributed by Coty, is based on the decision of a jury of 33 fashion editors of magazines, news syndicates, New York newspapers, and The Christian Science Monitor, and given to American fashion designers who, in the opinion of this jury, have made the most outstanding contribution to American fashion "within wartime restrictions."

Norman Norell, well-known designer and member of the firm of Traina-Norell, 550 Seventh Avenue, New York, won first prize—$1,000 and the statuette. The second prize was duplicated, due to a tie vote of the jury, and $500 each in war bonds will be given to two New York milliners, Mme. Lilly Dache and John-Frederics. The award normally carries one second prize of $500.

Eight citations for specific fashions which proved strong influences in 1942—taking cognizance, of course, of wartime restrictions—were also made by the jury. These include: Adrian of Hollywood who designed the V-line suit silhouette; Hattie Carnegie, who introduced the short evening dress; Clare Potter whose trend-setting ruffled blouses have given endless pleasure; Charles Cooper who proved the practicality of the drawstring drape; Mainbocher for his lumber jacket suit; Claire McCardell who devised the ingenious workdress for housewives known as the "Popover" dress; Valentina for the skirt with the trouser pleats. An additional citation was given to the Chesterfield coat, and to all those designers who helped launch this practical wartime classic.

Kansans Ask Reduction In Strength of Beer

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dry Kansas may become even more arid.

A stack of 130 petitions, containing 7,000 names, has reached the Kansas House of Representatives. The petitions urge that the alcoholic content of beer, strongest beverage sold legally in Kansas, be reduced from 3.2 per cent to ½ of 1 per cent.

Travelers From Argentina Say State of Siege Is Onerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Travelers recently returned from Argentina report that they find North American readers, despite the steady flow of cable information, still are unaware except in a hazy way of dictatorial conditions prevailing there under the "state of siege."

These travelers say that the Castillo regime keeps a lid on the majority of democratic organizations, especially those with sympathies for the Allied cause.

Under the state of siege strict censorship is imposed on all newspapers, with express orders to prevent publication of any news or editorial matter relating to international policy. La Prensa, South America's greatest newspaper, cannot write a single editorial on the Argentine attitude. Now and then popular newspapers test the Foreign Ministry.

Critica, a popular evening newspaper, did so recently. It attributed Argentina's trials to one person—Foreign Minister Enrique Guiñazú. Result: suspension for five days.

Suspensions of newspapers are too many to count. There are cases of at least 10 democratic newspapers for every one of the sheets financed by the Axis. A dozen purely Argentine organizations collecting funds and material for dispatch to the Allied countries have been raided or suppressed. Most liberal causes are too suggestive of "communism" for Argentina's present-day governors.

Fortunately, a substantial part of Argentina's middle-class workers is intelligently informed on the international situation and, by foreign radio or through professional contacts, is made aware of the false position in which it and the people as a whole have been placed by an ultra-conservative regime.

The time is seen approaching when the Allied Governments may have to apply extreme economic pressure or take some stern diplomatic measure. This would be impossible, or at any rate regrettable, while Argentine public opinion was under-informed. Essential facts now, however, are in the possession of the majority of thinking and many of the laboring classes in Argentina, and it may well be that the American and British Governments consider the time is arriving for decisive words or action.

Argentina is the only American country with relationships with the Axis countries—the only spot in the New World where Axis agents, diplomatic and otherwise, are free, under a regime definitely favorable to their type of rule, to work against the United Nations, especially to plot the destruction of Allied shipping.

Observers in Buenos Aires predict that since Chile has taken the step of breaking with the Axis, Anglo-American diplomacy will soon be seen in decisive action in the Argentine capital.

Marjorie Lawrence Real Star Of 'Tannhauser' at Metropolitan

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Wagner may have written "Tannhauser," but he had little to do with its most poignant scene at last night's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House. Marjorie Lawrence was the pivot and cause of that scene.

It was Miss Lawrence's first appearance in a regular opera performance since she was stricken with infantile paralysis in June, 1941, while singing in Mexico City. She was the Venus, a role in which it is not necessary for her to move from the golden couch throughout.

"It was fun," she said afterward. "I don't know whether you'd say I'm happy or not. It brings up memories.

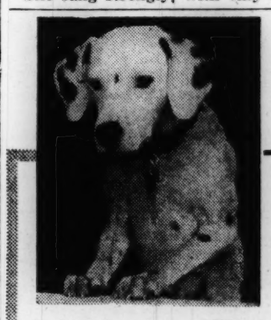
"But I am grateful, believe me. And I wish it could have been Brunnhilde. The 'Walkure' Brunnhilde was the first role I ever sang at the Metropolitan, you know. Back in 1935."

Miss Lawrence was taken to the stage in a collapsible wheelchair, took her place on the couch, and was photographed endlessly, surrounded by fellow artists, by Edward Ziegler, Edward Johnson, her husband, Thomas King—half the staff of the house.

She sang strongly, with only an occasional tremor, through her scene with Lauritz Melchior, was roundly applauded, and was wheeled back to her dressing room.

"It's such a short part, Venus," Miss Lawrence remarked as the crowd filed out of her dressing room. "I'd just got started when it was over.

"But I'll be back—"



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Test of Spiritual Issues Seen in War by Clergy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Sermons and writings of European clergymen from the outbreak of war to the spring of 1941 show general agreement that this war is a struggle "over spiritual issues even more than it is over material values," according to an analysis in the current issue of Information Service, weekly publication of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Prepared by the study department of the Geneva office of the World Council of Churches, the survey includes material from Protestant churchmen in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. It follows the publication's recent similar survey of American religious thought in wartime.

Appraisers of the European pulpit attitude, however, had to depend largely on material printed in religious papers or in books, in contrast to the American analysis which was culled from "average churches."

The attitude in European sermons during the present war differs from that in World War I when preaching was chiefly nationalistic, the survey discloses, in having aroused congregations "to a new life and to a new trust in the church as the only institution which has a clarifying and liberating message."

Three Phases Are Noted

Three phases are noted in the current development of preaching:

1. From the outbreak of the war to December, 1939, an effort to discuss the questions raised by the war, to prepare the congregations for the special dangers ahead and to treat seriously the problems which the war raises for the church;

2. From December, 1939, to the spring of 1940, less talk of the war and more "timeless" preaching with particular reference to the power of faith and the consolation of the gospel, and

3. Since the summer of 1940, the effort of the church to maintain itself against the threats to its existence.

All over the world Christians are realizing afresh their "unity in Christ," according to the study.

"Through numberless testimonies, sermons, meditations, prayers, messages, it rings . . . like a miracle of faith that in a world so torn and broken as scarcely ever before in the history of mankind, there is a unifying bond that is stronger than even those of kinship and race . . .," the report says.

"In all churches, and especially among the youth, there is a yearning for Una Sancta (the world-wide Christian church), a new sense of responsibility for it, and a new realization of its existence. This is particularly evident in the joy of the churches in enemy countries over every sign of Christian solidarity."

Exaggerated nationalism, expressing itself in racism, has shown itself beyond the realm of unconditional church acceptance, the survey finds.

Worshipping False Gods

"This insight," it continues, "is strengthened by the fluctuating boundaries which make the 'fatherland' problematical for many people since they are shifted from one side to another, and by the uncertain political relationships by which the fate of millions is decided. But church members feel a responsibility for the nations to which they belong."

Another generalization notes recognition by the church of failure to present its message in a pure and unadulterated form.

The study quotes a German preacher who said that Europe seemed to have nothing to give the world but the work of destruction. How could it be otherwise, he asked, "if one unceasingly turns from faith in the majesty of God to faith in the majesty of man, if men are trained to put their trust in their own strength, in their own reason, their blood, their property and their needs?"

"He who thinks he can save himself by turning back to the gods to whom man used to pray, to the gods of German idealism or of our German ancestors, can only sink deeper into the mire," the quote continues. "The only way of salvation is to say, 'I will arise and go to my Father.'"

Arne Fjelbu, Dean of Trondheim Cathedral, Norway, now under close guard by Nazi occupation authorities, characterized the struggle between the maintenance of faith and subservience as the most important of all battles in a sermon on September, 1940.

Dr. Oorthuys, of Holland, declared that the "Church militant" would "not sneak into an air-raid shelter and acquiesce in the wishes of temporal powers," but "in kingly pride . . . preach the word of God and reject as blasphemy all the demands of earthly powers to interfere in the offering of praise in the temple of the Master."

Bishop Fuglsang Damgaard, of Denmark, warned shortly after the outbreak of war that the church must teach people to pray for their enemies as well as for their own people.

"The Church must preach the truth about the war and about the real peace," he continued. "It must work, sacrifice, suffer, pray in order to spread the atmosphere of love in the world."

Archbishop Eidem of Upsala, Sweden, declared at the opening of the Swedish Parliament in September, 1939, that the terrible things going on everywhere were the harvest of horror the world itself sowed.

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N. H. Legislature Speeds Toward Early Proroguing

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—The New Hampshire Legislature is taking the request of Gov. Robert O. Blood to speed up its work and get back to regular duties seriously. The administration has disclosed its willingness to practice what it preaches by introducing about 10 pieces of administration legislation during the first 10 days of the session.

The lawmakers have taken up the challenge by agreeing to put in longer hours more days a week so that the legislative job may be completed in the shortest possible time and the more than 400 lawmakers may be able to return to their normal employment.

Among the pieces already before the lawmakers for consideration is one that provides for the release of all school students over 15 years of age for war jobs. The measure would lower the compulsory ages for schooling from the present 16 to 15 and provides that persons between the ages of 15 and 21 who cannot speak or write English be required to attend night school or special day schools.

While the measure would make a blanket provision for leaving school for jobs a year younger, State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle is already acting under his powers in granting permission for children under 16 to take war jobs if warranted by their scholastic standing. This measure is expected to be the basis for considerable debate.

* * *

Flight Training

An intensive course in pre-flight training is being offered by the General Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire. The course is offered to teachers who are preparing to give pre-flight training or to physics teachers desirous of professional improvement. The University course will drill the prospective teachers in the fundamentals of aircraft structures, aerodynamics, aircraft engines, aerial navigation, meteorology, and Civil Aeronautics Administration regulations.

The course will be given on the University campus by Prof. E. Howard Stolworthy, of the department of Mechanical Engineering, and Paul R. Doe, of Northwood, instructors in the Civilian Pilot Training course which was first offered at the University in 1939. Both are private pilots as well as CAA certified ground instructors.

* * *

Clearing House

The New Hampshire industrial agent, Edward Ellingwood, is going to establish a clearing house for information on available orders and facilities in the wood products field. As the first step, a sample room will be established in Concord for the exhibit of wood products for which there is a demand.

The University of New Hampshire engineering experiment station will aid in the program by aiding in the solution of production problems for wood products manufacturers. A plan is also being considered to have the wood products manufacturers join hands in bidding for Army and Navy contracts that they can produce.

War Trades Taught Evenings in Boston

Those employed in war industries or in building trades may register on Monday, Tuesday or Thursday evenings of next week for the second semester of the evening courses being conducted at the Boston Trade School at Roxbury Crossing. The only charge is the registration fee of $1, returnable at the end of the course. Certificates are annually awarded to those who complete the work satisfactorily.

War trades include marine plumbing and pipe fitting, welding and cutting, blueprint reading for machinists and for shipfitters, steam engineering, sheet-metal drafting, and design of military uniforms.

The anticipated postwar surge in home construction is provided for in the carpentry, plumbing, and electrical departments with intensive preparation for state license examinations. Hundreds of persons from all parts of the City have taken advantage of the stepped-up trade training being offered.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 25
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Jan. 24

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Bennett Item For Novelty At Symphony

Robert Russell Bennett, the composer, was in attendance at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when his "Sights and Sounds," and Orchestral Entertainment, received presentation under Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor. At the close of the performance of the piece, which had second place in the order of exercises, Mr. Bennett appeared on the platform to acknowledge the applause of the audience. He visited town as one in a long succession of American men of music to whom Dr. Koussevitzky in late years has extended hospitality and given opportunity to address the public by means of big organized sound; and he may in fairness be said to have made, like those preceding him, a success with his production.

Dr. Koussevitzky was known to remark, when he instituted his liberal policy, that Americans were unaware of what interesting things their composers could do; but that was because native writers of music had only attained technical competence about the time he came to know them. They acquired their mastery, too, in a simple and natural enough way, by first getting a good general education at home and then going abroad and picking up the tricks of the symphonic trade through instruction and observation.

A whole generation developed right after the first World War, able to do anything, as far as the mechanism of the business was concerned, with an orchestra. They put out symphonies and tone poems with all the skill in the world. Dr. Koussevitzky perceived what they were up to, and let them have a chance to be heard.

Now that the record of the period is pretty well in, it would be enlightening to go back over what has been told to find out just what, first and last, has been said. Mr. Bennett's "Sights and Sounds" in a measure sums the matter up; nothing more could be demanded in the way of mastery of the means of expression, but does the piece tell much of anything?

Perhaps the composition on Friday afternoon was only played, and not really taken in hand by Mr. Burgin and interpreted. Yet there are those who hold that playing is all an orchestral work needs and that interpretation is but putting on extra flourishes. Possibly; but a little flourish might at least have brought excitement. Something, indeed, on the way from the opening movement, Union Station, and the closing one, Speed, did seem to attempt communication and fell short.

Leading the program was Hindemith's "Nobilissima Visione," a suite from the Ballet, "St. Francis," that concludes with the type of movement known as Passacaglia Mr. Hindemith is an acknowledged master of the higher mathematics of composition, both as pedagogue and as artist. His Passacaglia is the sort of music that makes an impression even when merely played. It is something to be called down from the shelf again some day.

Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasia and Loeffler's fragrant, impressionistic "Pagan Poem" filled out the bill.

W. P. T.

'Wangum' in Connecticut Puts Many Girls in War Jobs

The first placement center for girl war workers in New England is beginning to locate many girls in war jobs now that the holidays are well over.

To Wangum Lodge near Hartford, Conn., come girls from as far away as Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Florida to find work in the war plants of Connecticut.

Once a Young Women's Christian Association building, Wangum today is a National Youth Administration residence. The center was initiated only a few months ago, has found work to date for 127 girls, and expects to place girls from this time on at the rate of 50 a week.

The girl job hunters who come to Wangum have already been developed by the NYA into semi-skilled machine operators in their localities. Most of them hail from outside New England. After training, the United States government undertakes to find work for them. As the most severe shortage in New England has showed up in Connecticut, the girls' placement center was set in there.

Record Pay of $55

A girl in Maine or West Virginia, say, who has already been trained for war work by the NYA will have her fare paid by the government to Wangum Lodge. The NYA will then house her 14 days at the Lodge and supply meals. During this time the NYA will teach her how to budget earnings and give other helpful guidance for the future work in a strange city. To refresh her training, the government requires four hours of work a day in an adjacent NYA machine shop.

But then comes the most important thing—interviews with personnel managers of war plants near by, which are crying for workers with some degree of training. Employment people come out from the plants to the lodge.

Some girls who come from the country and never saw a factory machine before they began training on one are reported by the NYA to be drawing as high as $37.50 a week. A typical placement report of the NYA in New England shows girls getting from $17 and $18 a week on up to $32, $42, and $52 a week. High mark was set by two girls at $55. One was a shipfitter, the other a tack welder.

All Girl's Time Supervised

"When a girl arrives in Connecticut she is greeted at the railroad station by an NYA official who escorts her to the Lodge, where she is introduced into the care of the residence supervisor, who is a mother," it is stated at the regional NYA office in Boston.

"During a girl's stay at the Lodge, all her time is supervised. After she is placed in employment and is living outside the jurisdiction of the NYA, she still has the opportunity of going back to any of the local NYA offices for guidance she may need.

"No girl is located in a job and allowed to leave the placement center to take it until a good room has been obtained for her by the NYA officials. Every home that a girl is placed in must meet with the inspection of the NYA and its advisory committee."

Boston Sounds Call For Auxiliary Firemen

Sparks—here's your opportunity.

An urgent appeal for hundreds of auxiliary firemen for civilian defense work has been made by John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

According to Deputy Fire Chief Dennis J. Coughlin, who has charge of volunteers, the number has dropped from 2,000 to 800. With the regular Fire Department undermanned because of military service and the call of war industries, the situation has become serious.

Men between the ages of 21 and 55 are eligible to take the training. They may apply at any Boston fire station, and will be taught in 15 lessons of two hours each. These classes will be held both day and night to accommodate those who wish to enroll.

After completing the courses of instruction, auxiliary firemen will be assigned to districts convenient to their places of residence and employment.

Brahms Cycle Is Ending On Radio With 'Requiem'

The Sunday Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the final concert of the Brahms' cycle, playing the "Requiem," assisted by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano; Herbert Janssen, baritone, Metropolitan Opera, and the Westminster Choir, NBC, 4:30 p. m., WBZ, 5 p. m.

César Franck's "Piece Heroique" is one of the instrumental selections played by the Salt Lake Tabernacle choir and organ, CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Fritz Reiner conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in a program consisting of Dvorak's Violin Concerto in A minor, opus 53, with John Corigliano, assistant concertmaster of the orchestra, as violin soloist. Other selections are Haydn's Symphony in B flat major, No. 12, and Richard Strauss' "Don Juan," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," Somerville's "Come to the Fair," and a Negro spiritual "Gwine to Hebbin." Mark Warnow conducts the orchestra in a medley of children's songs and a medley from Romberg's "Maytime"; Lyn Murray's Chorus sings George M. Cohan's "It's a Grand Old Flag," NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout, soprano, sings "Vissi d'arte" from Puccini's "La Tosca" and Bahr's "I Passed By Your Window." Al Goodman conducts the orchestra in "Rossiniana," an arrangement of three well-known overtures by the Italian composer, CBS-WEEI 5 p. m.

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, is guest speaker on Woman Power. She will tell how college girls can best serve their country. CBS-WEEI, 12:15 p. m.

The poems of John Donne, 17th Century English poet, are analyzed by Clifton Fadiman, John Hall Wheelock, and Louis Untermeyer, chairman, Invitation to Learning, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

The University of Chicago Round Table will discuss "Behind the Labor Crisis," NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.; speakers are Norman Thomas, Leo M. Cherne, Raleigh Stone.

"Must We Feed the World?" is the subject on Reviewing Stand. Speakers are Hiram Motherwell, author; Richard Struna, radio commentator, and Franklin D. Scott, professor of history, Northwestern University, MBS, 1 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

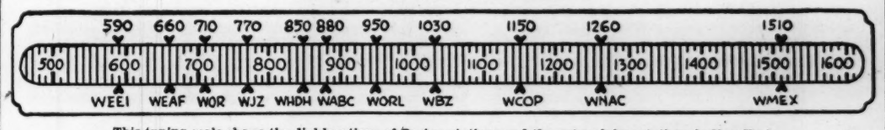
Four United States Representatives, Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma; Frank Carlson of Kansas; John R. Murdock of Arizona, and Jerry Voorhis of California, will discuss "Paying for the War." The subject will include the nation's tax problems and the pay-as-you-go plan, American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Claude Rains stars in "French Underground" on Radio Reader's Digest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Alfred Hitchcock, movie director, is Fred Allen's guest, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Edmund Gwenn	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party.	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.;	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	Marimba; songs; strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"	All Out for Victory	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical Matinee": Dr.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books; guests	Verdi's "La Forza del	Frank Black, conductor	Lani McIntire's Orch	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43	Destino": Lawrence Tib-	"Musical Matinee"	George Duffy's Orchestra	Light Classics; Music
2:45	Spirit of '43	bett, Stella Roman,	The Family at War": dr.	George Duffy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Frederick Jagel, Louis	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	D'Angelo, Irra Petina,	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.	Enio Pinza, Salvatore	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.	Baccaloni, Thelma Vo-	War Work for Women	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch	tipka, Lorenzo Alvary,	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:15	Report from London	Alessio De Paolis; Ce-	Matinee in Rhythm	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
4:30	"Calling Pan-Amer-	sare Sodero, conduc-	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:45	ica"	tor	Music of the Americas	Sports program	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Harry James's Orchestra
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Rubinoff, violinist, Int.	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:30	conductor	Joe Rine's Orchestra	Beverly Mahr, songs	chestra; songs	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Sol Lewis, Country Editor	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music	Sports; Russian Relief
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; War Fund Prgm.	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Noah Webster Says: quiz	Talk; Carlos Molina's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	show; H. McQuarrie	Carlos Molina's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Mystery Drama	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Frank Parker, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Mystery Drama	dramatization; guests	News; Across Footlights	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit; quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.;	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Richard Burgin, cond.	'Truth or Consequences';	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.;	quiz program	orchestra: songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Richard Burgin, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Eugene	kowsky's Symphony No.
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Conley, tenor; orches-	3 (Polish)
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	tra; Speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	pics-Rovers hockey game
10:15	Soldiers With	Lone Ranger Anniversary	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	Hockey Game; News
10:30	Wings; band; gsts	Gov. Blasden, speaker	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	A Man and His Band	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Chick	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Gideon Soc'y's War Work	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Floyd's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	March of Dimes	Music You Want	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; the Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W30B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Canadian Women in War Effort.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Talk; Carlos Molina's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "Martha."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.

For Sunday, Jan. 24

W67B, Boston (47.0me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
3:15 p. m.—Nana Dale, songs.
4:30 p. m.—"Vocal Varieties."
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious program.
6:30 p. m.—"That They Might Live," dr.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—Mel Martin's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Augustana College Choir.
5:15 p. m.—Upon Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Club. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Vickers Armstrong Male Choir. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra; Recorded. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—American Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m; GRC, 2.92meg., 102m.
Guatemala—11:10 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Julius Caesar," presented by the Tributary Theater. Directed by Eliot Duvey. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Two-piano recital by Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—"The Barber of Seville," comic opera by Rossini. Featuring Alba Tosi. 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Robert Kitain, violinist, and Dorothy Wanderman, accompanist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—Tapestry Room. Tenth Victory concert for Service Men and their guests, sponsored by the USO—Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4 p. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55.

Esquire—"Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young, Ethel Waters. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Exeter—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 2, 5, 8:15. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Carnival of Winter Sports," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 6:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—"Ice-Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna, Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. "Forest Rangers," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

Modern—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:05, 6:20, 8:35, 10:45. Stage show: 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Scollay—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News." "America's Battle of Beauty." "The Great Glover." latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:27, 10:07. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:37, 4:54, 8:34.

Telepix—"Target for Tonight," Leopold Stokowski." "Billiards and Pool Experts." "Thaw Expedition," two cartoons. 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Crime Smasher," Cosmo Jones. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:45, 9. "Madam Spy." Constance Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05.

Tremont—"Meet the Stewarts." William Holden, Francis Dee. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Chocolate Soldier." Nelson Eddy. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Uptown—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:20, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Now Voyager," Bette Davis. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15 "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, P. Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Miss V. of Moscow," Lola Lane. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Joan of Ozarks," Jinx Falkenburg. "Sweetheart of the Fleet."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "For Me and My Gal," Lee Bowman and Jean Rogers. "Pacific Rendevous."

Cleveland Circle: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green, Carla Lehman. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 2-11 Cont.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. **Coolidge**: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.1-11 Cont. **University**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, Jane Frazee. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. **Codman Square**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pacific Rendevous." 1 to 11 cont. **Franklin**: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8. **Strand**: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1-11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 2, 4:34, 7:08, 9:42. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:26, 6, 8:34.

Park: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee and Molly. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Busses Roar" Richard Travis. 1:30-11 cont.

Hyde Park: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable. "Phantom Plainsman," the Three Mesquiteers.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurell and Hardy. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg, Bert Gordon. 1:30, 4:47, 8:03. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 2:44, 6, 9:17.

Mystic: 'Undying Monster." John Howard, James Ellison. 2:18, 5:23, 8:28. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:35, 9:40.

Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum: "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Apache Trail," Claude Raines, Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 to 7:45.

South Station Theater—"Eyes of the Navy," "Edwin C. Hill Reviews the News." "America's Battle of Beauty." "The Great Glover." latest news and cartoons. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Glass Key." Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. Alan Ladd. "Joseph Smith American." Robert Young.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. "Blondie for Victory" Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, N. Bruce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Strand: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Dan Daily, Jr. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2, 8.

Revere: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts, "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

Strand: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker.

Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol 2:07, 7:52. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hay

Activities of Women: Report on Trip to Russia

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Of course Russian women will have a voice in the peace. Try and keep them out of it," said Irina Skariatina after her lecture at yesterday's fifth Morning Diversion sponsored by the Executive Board of the Quincy Women's Club.

Only five weeks back from a five and a half months' trip to Russia, Miss Skariatina gave a vivid picture of "a nation taken over by women." The minute you cross the border, you begin to see women everywhere, she said. Serious, sturdy, efficient, concentrated on their jobs. They know they are fighting the war just as much as their men at the front.

Not only are they behind the lines, however. One of the things that interested Miss Skariatina most was to see the younger women on the farms and in the factories being released for work at the front. "Older women, 50, 60, 70, 80 years of age, are taking their places," she said. "I was amazed at the strength and the joy of those older women. Their eyes were young. They were glad to find they could still do the same jobs as the young girls, and do them well. It was wonderful to realize that age meant nothing at all to them."

Irina Skariatina, the wife of Lieut. Commander Victor Franklin Blakeslee of the United States Navy, was born in Russia, and is a descendant of famous Russian families. Arrested during the Revolution because she bore the title of Countess, she was saved from being shot by the intervention of the American Relief Administration, and later left legally, with a passport obtained for her by American officials. It is because she left legally that she, a so-called White Russian, has been allowed to return to Russia several times in the past 20 years.

Perform Feats of Aid

In Moscow, Miss Skariatina talked with numbers of the women trained for duty at the front. Picked for their physical stamina as well as intelligence these 18-to-24-year-olds are rosy-cheeked, husky, and keen, she said. Under the command of women officers, who maintain strict Army discipline, they serve as telephone and telegraph operators and in similar capacities.

Women do not go into battle bearing guns like the men, the speaker went on, but they do go into battle with the men. "The difference is that the men go standing up and the girls crawling on all fours," she said. Instead of simply sending stretcher bearers onto the field between the lulls of battle as during the last war, she explained, the Medical Sanitary Battalions of women go onto the field under fire to render first aid to the wounded where they fall. Often, she added, a girl will crawl back to her base with a wounded man on her back. Sometimes she will make 40 or 50 trips.

Wounded "Med-San-Bats," as these girls are called, whom Miss Skariatina interviewed in a hospital were all eager to get back to their posts, she found.

Army men told her how they loved having these women on the field. "The men say they jabber away as if they were standing around their own stoves, and that they even scold them sometimes. It makes the men feel they aren't so far away from their own families. Their talk is amusing, annoying, clever all rolled into one, according to the men," she said.

Whole Nation Fighting Germans

Revenge, this war correspondent found, is the primary motive driving many Russian women to join the Army and the guerrilla bands, the two places where they come most nearly into personal combat with the enemy. Revenge for the loss of their husbands, fathers, brothers, sweethearts.

Describing the partisan or guerrilla bands, Miss Skariatina said they must be the reason the Germans have been so thorough in exterminating whole populations in towns. The Germans know they are fighting not just an army but a whole nation. A twelve-year-old boy who is a partisan, or a 70-year-old woman, may be as expert at throwing a hand grenade or firing a gun as any man in Army uniform.

Civilians in Russia are bearing the brunt of suffering in this war, she added, and nowhere are they complaining about it. It is the civilians who go without food and clothes that the Army may be warmly clad and well fed.

Willkie Visit Great Success

Miss Skariatina reports that Wendell Willkie was a huge success in Russia. He went over much better than Winston Churchill, she discovered. Face beaming, hair rumpled, talking to everybody, he entered into the spirit of the thing and made a great hit, so she gathered from all the comments she heard. "Why Willkie has a good old Russian name," people told her. When she protested at this, they said, "Why, you, a good Russian, and you don't know that!" Then she realized they were calling him "Vilka, Vilka." A word that in Russian means "fork." "They were calling Mr. Willkie 'Mr. Fork,'" she laughed.

Compliments U. S. Soldiers

Miss Skariatina paid great tribute to the American soldiers and airmen with whom she traveled the 40,000 miles of her trip. She assured the mothers in her audience that they were doing a fine job finely, and that they were being well taken care of by their officers. She enjoyed "mothering" the boys that came her way. Her lecture tours have taken her to so many parts of this country that she was on home ground with boys from all sections, often knowing their own towns well enough to discuss them—and you can imagine how men flying over South Africa or Asia liked that.

'Hold That Pose a Moment, Please!'

Walt Owen; By a Staff Photographer

Soldier Artist and Monitor Cameraman Picture Each Other

Exporters Told to Learn Agents' Status

Log of the Port of Boston

Although private ocean commerce is practically nil because of the war, foreign traders in the New England area are being reminded today by the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce of the desirability of checking the political status of agents, consignees and customers in other countries. This checking can be done through the Department of Commerce without charge to the foreign trader.

Exporters have found it necessary to divert shipments and to reconsign stocks, or effect their return, after once shipped out of the country, because the consignee got on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, as evidence by cases that continue to be disclosed, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Department at Boston.

Instances are known, he said, wherein American firms have renewed their agency or distributorship franchises with firms which have been thoroughly satisfactory from a commercial standpoint only to find shortly thereafter that their representative has been placed on the Proclaimed List.

Frequent checking of established connections is urged by Mr. Smith in order to avoid difficulty and trouble, and at the same time contribute to the war effort by keeping goods and profits out of the hands of the enemy.

Hearing Date Set

At a hearing to be held Jan. 28, at the Massachusetts Department of Public Works office, Division of Waterways, at 100 Nashua Street, opportunity will be given all persons interested in petitioning for improvements, development, maintenance and protection of rivers, harbors, tidewaters and foreshores outside of Boston harbor, to be heard on any such petitions as are filed with the Department no later than Monday, Jan. 25.

Consolidation Plan

Boston shipping men are discussing reports of a consolidation of the International Mercantile Marine Co., and the United States Lines, that is said to be pending. The plan would eliminate the holding company and the entire organizations emerge as an operating company under the name United States Lines, it is understood.

Income Taxes

How the Income Tax law affects men in the armed services is described in detail for the benefit of those in the Coast Guard, in the January issue of the newly established publication of the Coast Guard's Boston District under the name "The Patrol." Those in the service temporarily should file their return where they have been filing previously, the article points out. The $500 exemption allowed a single man may be increased to $750 if he is in the Service and was below the rank of a commissioned officer on Dec. 31, 1942, the publication points out.

Leon Stone

Photographer Swaps Picture —And It Results in a Draw

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's a deal, brother!"

Smiling broadly, the soldier-artist who had been seated at the press table rose and shook hands with the cameraman.

As I returned after snapping certain of the head-tablers at the Labor-Management Conference for next day's paper, the man in khaki had looked up from the pad on which he had begun a sketch of Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

"How much would you charge to take my picture?" he had queried.

"Well, how about your doing a sketch of me in exchange?" I countered.

And that's how it was that Private Walter Owen, now stationed at the Otis Field Air Base, Camp Edwards, turned out the accompanying characterization of one of the Monitor staff writers and photographers—and had his own picture taken in exchange.

"Walt" has done many types of art work, ranging from painting murals on the walls of New York night clubs to drawing cartoons for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A native of Washburn, Ill., "Walt" is largely a self-taught artist. It was necessity which started him off on an artist's career. In New York without funds, friends suggested that he sketch night-club patrons. This led to his doing the murals and decorations.

Later, he turned to newspaper cartoons, and worked for the St. Louis paper, his series, "Great Testimonies in Freedom," winning much praise in the Midwest. Even now, in the Army, he turns to art work in his spare time, and helps with camp newspaper work at Otis Air Base.

His sketches of Bruce Barton, Charles Cabot, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall made a decided hit with the subjects. And his of yours truly—with all the bulges—is treasured, too.

I hope he likes his picture.

Saving of Wood

Government offices in the United Kingdom have been ordered to abolish pencil sharpening machines, since it is believed that the penknife removes less wood. Pencil production is controlled. Gold lettering and erasers are to be discontinued and a plain wood will probably be used. Types will be reduced in number.

Trial Date Set For Sagansky In Cambridge

Trial of Dr. Harry Sagansky, alleged head of a $90,000,000 gambling ring in Greater Boston, was set for East Cambridge Court on Feb. 1, following his plea of not guilty to charges of conspiracy and attempted bribery.

The former Scollay Square dentist, who was indicted along with James J. Carrigan, Jr., Malden filling station operator, posted $100,000 bail of double surely yesterday at East Cambridge jail. Middlesex Superior Court Judge William C. Giles demanded the high bail upon the requests of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford.

Judge Giles also ruled that attorneys for the defendants have until Jan. 25 to file motions for particulars, and until Jan. 26 to enter special pleas. A special grand jury returned four indictments on Jan. 20 charging both defendants with conspiracy and attempting to bribe three Malden aldermen.

In the meantime, Dr. Sagansky, who had previously posted bond of $15,000 on lottery charges in Boston, is scheduled to appear in Boston Municipal Court on Jan. 27. Dr. Sagansky, and 23 other co-defendants, were picked up by Boston police on Jan. 12.

Obtaining Naval Officers In New England Simplified

War Activities in New England

To simplify and speed up naval officer procurement in New England, a new system, beginning Monday, eliminates the intermediary "selection boards" and adds an officer qualification test to the rest of the routine which is now to be concentrated in a "one-stop" service at 150 Causeway Street in Boston.

Profiting from past experience, the new system as outlined by Navy officials, has the applicant first interviewed by a preliminary interviewing officer, who rejects those patently without qualification for any billet.

Next comes a "preliminary medical and a preliminary placement questionnaire."

Then comes an intensive interview with an officer who gives proper candidates the formal application and supplemental form and makes an appointment for the officer qualification test.

A complete medical examination follows. Then all data are compiled by a final interviewing officer who passes on those to be seen by the reviewing officer, who acts upon the application within "a few days." Formal granting of commissions follows action by the Bureau of Personnel in Washington.

To make sure applicants get every chance to put their experience and willingness at the Navy's disposal, each successful applicant is recommended for more than one type of naval duty, declared Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, in charge of the procurement office here.

New Dutch Club

Officers of the Netherland Merchant Marine are to be provided with a club all for themselves next to the popular Netherlands Room for Dutch seamen which opened last February in the Seamen's Club of Boston. It will be "opened shortly," according to Theodore K. Hebert, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands in Boston, who said the Nederland ter Zee (Free Holland on the Seas) will sponsor the addition.

Commend Marshal

Three commendations for a superior and efficient manner in handling a recent train derailment have been received by Maj. Francis J. McCabe, Provost Marshal or police chief of Camp Edwards.

Because details of the wreck were regarded as a military secret, they were not made public. The citations came from Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command; Brig-Gen. Paul B. Clemens, commanding the Seventh Service Command, and Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander.

Army Engineers

Twenty-four men from Massachusetts received their bars as second lieutenants in the Army Engineers this week as members of the twenty-first class of Engineer Officer candidates at Fort Belvoir, Va., where 47 states and the District of Columbia were represented.

Pre-Cadet 'Cadets'

For boys who want to be Navy fliers, the enlistment age has been dropped from 18 to 17 years, with those accepted to remain in civil life until they reach their eighteenth birthday.

Those qualified will be accepted from high schools if they are high-school graduates by June 30, receiving the present rating of apprentice seaman.

Those still in school must be taking college-preparatory courses and must be recommended by their school principal and three teachers. They must have a birth certificate and their parents' consent.

Applicants now in college must be in the upper two thirds of their class. Those still in high school must be in the upper half. All qualified applicants will be given free transportation to come and enlist at the office of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Those who enlist and drop out of school will be ordered to active duty. Other qualified applicants may be ordered to college for year, retaining their seaman rating and then attend a flight preparatory school.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 22
2,000 gallons	988
1,500 gallons	741
1,000 gallons	494
500 gallons	247

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Monday

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—War Relief Committee knitting and sewing. At home of Mrs. Edgar F. Walker, 92 Morgan Street.

Boston Ruskin Club—Mme. Aino Saarl, "Famous Women of America," dramatic interpretations. Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Representative Leslie Cutler, "Current Legislation." Virginia Patch Hinkley, soloist. Congregational Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Boston University Women's Council—Seventeenth annual meeting; 146 Commonwealth Avenue, 10:30 a. m. Luncheon in the salon, 12:30.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Luncheon for presidents in Central Region. Mrs. Harold Plimpton and Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., speakers. Women's Republican Club, 12:30 p. m.

Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies—Round table discussion led by the Rev. Antony Regamey, Pastor, at Church of the New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, 2 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Mrs. Henry Williams Inman, presenting tableaus depicting "Quest of the Holy Grail" with musical setting. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—American Home Day. Canteen lunch, noon. Motion pictures of India. Penny sale; Whitney Hall.

Milton Woman's Club—Bridge and food sale under War Veterans Committee, 1:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Stoneham Woman's Club—American Citizenship Day. Dr. Pennington Haile, "Total Victory." Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Women's City Club—Violet M. Powell, "The Fairy Beliefs and Customs of the Aran Island People"; 11 a. m.

Quincy Women's Club—Annual Musicale, Miss Helen Bedford, harpist; Normal Leavitt, baritone; Miss Madeline Meredith, accompanist. Food sale by Junior Women's Club; 2 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Miss Dorothea Nicoll. "Wartime Nutrition." Loring-Greenough House; 2:30 p. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Third International Dinner. Aram Zelveian, "The Moslem Problem in India and the Middle East"; 6:45 p. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Grace Piece Maynard, "Refugee Paintings." High School Auditorium; 2:30 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Dessert luncheon, 1:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—The Rev. Carl Smith, "The Islands of Boston Harbor, Their History and Romance"; 2 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Mrs. Harold H. Given, "Norway Before and After the Invasion." Hotel Statler; 3 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Bonaro Overstreet, "A Search for a Self"; 2:15 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Annual entertainment for the blind of Cambridge. Program by Dramatics Club, Cambridge High and Latin School. Miss Lillian Hartigan, Director. Mrs. William H. Field, Chairman, Community Service Department, in charge. Clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street; 2 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Meets at 1 p. m. instead of 2. The Rev. Leslie Pennington, of Cambridge, "The World We Want to Live In." Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood, International Relations Chairman, in charge. Display of "Dolls of Olden Days," Mrs. Seavey F. Swan, Chairman. Lecture by Anauta, Eskimo woman, on "Tales of Arctic Life and Adventure."

Wednesday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Third of four luncheon meetings. Discussion on "Winning the Peace," led by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich. Perkins Hall, 11:30 a. m. Bookshop luncheon, Miss Esther Forbes, speaker. Perkins Hall, 1:15 p. m.

New England Woman's Press Association—Roundtable on "Can Peace Be Maintained by an International Police Force After the War?" Woman's Republican Club: business, 2 p. m.; program, 2:30.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Public Affairs Roundtable, 48 Pinckney Street, 7:30 p. m.

National Society of New England—Boston Colony. Mrs. Kathleen Emerson Swan, "A Little Old House on a Hill." Tea in charge of Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter. Mrs. Harold D. Baker, President. College Club, 2 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Meeting changed to vestry of Melrose Highlands Congregational Church on Franklin Street, 2 p. m. Lecture, "Garden Highlights," by the Merrys.

Federation Past Chairmen's Club—At 12:30, Women's Republican Club; Mrs. Margaret Beaufort, speaker.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Sponsors Junior Program. Wellesley High School, 3 p. m.

Arlington Women's Republican Club—Senator George Gage Whittier, speaker, 2 p. m., American Legion Hall; Mrs. Charles Fitch, soprano, soloist. Mrs. Harry Law, hospitality Chairman.

Dedham Garden Club—Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, speaker. Allin Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Thursday

Malden Girl Scout Council—Book reviews, Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin. Legion Hall, Pleasant Street, 10 a. m.

Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association—Winter conference, Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, President. Opening session, 10 a. m.; luncheon, 1 p. m.; afternoon session, 2 p. m.

Crittenton League—Brookline Circle, 2:30 p. m., All Souls Church, Beacon Street and Dean Road; Miss Bess Bartlett, speaker; devotionals, the Rev. Harold B. Sedgwick; music, Miss Miriam Caro, church soloist.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Annual All-Newton Art Exhibition at clubhouse, daily except Sunday, 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., through Feb. 12.

Business and Professional Women's Club—International Relations Roundtable, dinner, Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, 5:45 p. m.

Women's City Club—Musicale. Miss Peggy Stuart, composer, assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, 4 p. m.

Friday

Women in Council, Roxbury—Annual charity card party, 2 p. m., Miss Alice W. Pearse, hostess, 317 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury; Mrs. Frederick Clark and Mrs. Henry Kittredge, co-chairmen.

Daughters of the American Revolution—Mme. Aino Saarl of Finland presents "Clara Barton, the Humanitarian and Founder of the Red Cross," at Hotel Kenmore, also speakers from the Red Cross. Bancroft Chapter of Worcester in charge of hospitality.

Avery Lecture—"Is China the Heart of Asia?" by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, Copley-Plaza; 11 a. m.

Filene Workers' Bonus Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wage decisions announced by the War Labor Board today:

William Filene's Sons Company, Boston—The Board approved a bonus agreement with the Filene Co-operative Associations covering 2,600 employees in the Boston department store and 10 other establishments, providing for a 10 per cent bonus to be applied to the total earnings of each employee from Feb. 1, 1942, through Jan. 31, 1943. Last year the company gave a 6 per cent bonus in lieu of the general wage increases requested by the union. The additional 4 per cent was allowed this year because of the higher cost of living. On Jan. 1, 1941, average straight time hourly earnings were 64.5 cents. The amount of increase in total earnings of the employees since that time, including a 10 per cent bonus, would be well within the 15 per cent limit of the Board's cost of living formula.

Pen Points

Pen points and parts for tanks and airplanes are being manufactured simultaneously in a number of British establishments. About 90 per cent of the pen point manufacturers are now producing some type of munitions; 460 prewar types have been reduced to 64.

Defense Corps Leader to Be Picked Thursday

A new executive head of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps is scheduled to be chosen next Thursday by the nine regional commanders of the organization, Maj. John J. Lane of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has announced.

Major Lane also held open his offer to Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Coolidge, to head the Corps though she was reported as declining with the statement that "if I were younger I would consider the offer a challenge."

Simultaneously, at the meeting which was held yesterday at Corps headquarters, 238 Beacon Street, Boston, the regional heads unanimously approved an extensive reorganization plan for the Corps sponsored by Major Lane.

Under the plan, headquarters of the Corps will be closed and moved in with the Committee's offices at 18 Tremont Street.

You Should Know . . .

THE RED CROSS WAR FUND IS A SEPARATE CAMPAIGN . . .

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I concur in the views expressed in your letter of June seventeenth with reference to further proposals to include the Red Cross in combined fund raising campaigns, and I fully agree that the Red Cross should make its war fund and membership appeals directly and separately to the people and should not participate in any joint fund raising efforts.

With the pressure of wartime work I feel the Red Cross has made a wise decision to combine the November Roll Call with its next war fund campaign in March 1943. This will not only be a distinct saving in effort and manpower but will make possible a proper spacing of the other major appeals. The nation can look forward to the month of March 1943 as Red Cross Month.

The Red Cross because of its broad interests and responsibilities is a great moral force. The generous oversubscription in response to its appeal of last December was one of the first evidences of complete national unity following our entrance into the war. The enlistment of the people in that national effort had a value and significance quite beyond the amounts of their contributions.

The character of the Red Cross and its responsibilities under international treaty and its congressional charter are such that the national interests will best be served if the Red Cross maintains direct contact with the people for the membership and support necessary for its work at home and abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Norman H. Davis,
Chairman, American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

- *Last year the Red Cross was part of the Greater Boston United War Fund.*
- *This year the Red Cross War Fund is a separate campaign not connected with any other fund.*
- *To our friends of the Greater Boston War Fund, we extend our heartiest good wishes for a successful campaign.*
- *March 1st to March 31st has been set aside for the Red Cross War Fund Campaign.*
- *Because of the many vital services the Red Cross is rendering to our armed forces all over the world, your support will be needed more than ever.*

★ THIS NOTICE INSERTED BY THE THIRTY RED CROSS CHAPTERS IN GREATER BOSTON.

RED CROSS WAR FUND MARCH 1 TO 31

Burning Tripoli Taken by British

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fighting. It said motorized elements battled during the day south of the city, around which a wing of the British Eighth Army was swung to speed the chase.

Berlin likewise officially acknowledged the loss of Tripoli.

British War Secretary Sir James Grigg, skipping the pending mop-up of the western reaches of Libya, said the fall of Tripoli "completes the destruction of the Italian Empire in Africa."

"Both the Russian and British armies have had their dark days of retreats," he said. "For both we believe the tide is now firmly turned."

In the destruction of the Italian Empire the British "have had the ungrudging help from American supplies and the American Air Forces in the latest stage, but nevertheless it has been overwhelmingly our show," the Secretary said.

Posesssion of the Capital of Tripolitania put the British Eighth Army within 200 miles of the enemy-held Tunisian port of Gabes and only 320 miles from the Axis sea lanes between Tunis and Sicily.

Ten miles south of Tripoli is the large airport of Castel Benito, suitable for use by large Allied bombers to raid Axis ports and bases in Tunisia and the supply lines to Sicily and Italy. Use of the excellent port of Tripoli will simplify the Eighth Army's supply problem.

Two Axis Forces Believed in Contact

A good part of Marshal Rommel's force was believed to be already in contact with the Axis forces of Gen. Jurgin von Arnim behind the Mareth line, 65 miles inside Tunisia.

General von Arnim obviously was seeking to hold open a channel for Marshal Rommel's forces and delay the Allied onslaught to rid all Africa of German and Italian troops. Fighting in Central Tunisia was reported increasing in bitterness and scale as General von Arnim's forces struck out to obtain control of mountain ranges dominating the coastal escape route.

The column of the Eighth Army, reported sweeping south of Tripoli in a great arc, was apparently seeking to cut off as many Axis troops as possible on the coastal road west of Tripoli.

Military circles in London estimated that Marshal Rommel was moving into Tunisia with approximately half of the 126,000 men under his command when he started the long retreat across Egypt and Libya at El Alamein in October.

From Tunisia, Gen. Henri Honore Giraud reported that French troops supported by American and British reinforcements had halted German thrusts in the mountain country southwest of Pont du Fahs and that French and British troops had advanced several miles in the Valley of Oued Kebir.

This fighting in Central Tunisia is mainly for control of mountain ridges dominating the route which Marshal Rommel's forces must follow along the Tunisian coast. Northwest of Kairouan, a town only 28 miles from this coastal road, the French communiqué reported a strong enemy attack had been "stopped and partly repulsed." American troops took part in this action.

Convoy Arrives:

Men, Guns, Vehicles Reach North Africa

A huge Allied convoy carrying reinforcements of men, guns, vehicles, and other equipment for the American and British armies has arrived at a North African port, the London Daily Mirror reported.

Its correspondent, Archer Brooks, who sailed with the convoy, said "except that sailing the Atlantic in January is no pleasure cruise, the voyage was uneventful."

Russia:

Soviet Takes Salsk And Pushes Beyond

Soviet dispatches said strong German defenses before Salsk failed to halt the Red Army any more than had the rearguard actions of Axis units in the Central Caucasus, and that the Russian advances now were proceeding at a breath-taking pace.

Campaign lines developing along the Don and Donets Rivers near Konstantinovskaya fast are being outflanked by pushes along the Sal River Valley, south of the Don's course, and down from Kamensky, west of the northern Donets Valley.

During Friday night's fighting, a Russian bulletin recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said, the same armies that took Salsk and Novy Yegorlik pushed into several more towns in the region, while south of there the Trans-Caucasian Army was credited with the capture of "dozens of populated places."

The communiqué told of fighting at the approaches to a big populated place where Soviet troops were said to have wiped out two German cavalry squadrons and disabled their tanks as well as capturing a great deal of material.

The principal objective of Soviet troops in the Voroshilovsk-Nevinnomysskaya wedge in that area has been Armavir, gateway to the north and to the West Caucasus oil fields.

More successes were detailed on the Voronezh front and on the southwestern front with the capture of more towns noted, although they were not identified in the war bulletin.

Fortress Squadron Flies Million Miles

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Jan. 23

One American Flying Fortress squadron operating in the Southwest Pacific has flown more than 1,000,000 miles on 630 missions in the past six months, during which it has destroyed 33 Japanese fighters in combat and more than 20 aground, sunk a heavy cruiser, and sent two merchant ships and a transport to the bottom.

The disclosure was made in Sydney by Sergeant Pilot Mervyn Bell of the Royal Australian Air Force, co-pilot of one of the planes in the squadron.

Russians Recapture Mt. Elborus Area

A special Moscow communiqué announced the recapture of Salsk and also of Mikoyan-Shakhar, a city just north of Mt. Elborus, highest peak in Europe.

Voroshilovgrad, industrial and rail center, and an important communications network of which it is the apex, were pictured in a later communiqué as threatened by advances of Red Army troops who occupied Novo Aidar, 30 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad, and Kondrashevskaya, 10 miles northeast.

The capture of Novo Aidar cut a railroad that runs south from Valuiki and east of Voroshilovgrad.

Kondrashevskaya is situated at the junction of that line with a railroad running west from Millerovo to Voroshilovgrad.

With Salsk occupied, the Red Army also pushed into Novy Yegorlik, 15 miles farther east below the Manych waterway and thus the forces operating on the southern and on the Trans-Caucasian fronts virtually were fused. The troops on the southern front took Novy Yegorlik only a day after the Caucasian forces recaptured Takhta, 40 miles to the southeast. If the units have not joined already, it was believed that only a barren expense of steppe land faced them.

New Guinea:

Japanese Resistance At Sanananda Smashed

In announcing that the last organized Japanese resistance at Sanananda Point in New Guinea had been smashed, Allied headquarters in Australia said that Australian and American forces were mopping up scattered remnants of the Sanananda garrison and declared the count of Japanese fatalities was rising steadily as patrols combed the jungle.

"A considerable quantity of enemy material and equipment has been captured, including field guns, trucks, and ammunition," the communiqué added.

Allied bombers, meanwhile, were reported to have struck another heavy blow at Japanese shipping in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, sinking four vessels totaling 24,000 tons in a low-level dawn attack.

Although the big four-motored bombers ran into a high-altitude snowstorm and icing conditions en route to Rabaul, and flew through heavy antiaircraft fire over the target, all returned safely.

Other Allied air formations blasted at Japanese bases at Lae, Salamaua, and Madang on the northeastern coast of New Guinea and also attacked an enemy merchant vessel in the Arafura Sea off Cape van den Bosch, in Dutch New Guinea, the communiqué said.

Guadalcanal:

15,000 Japanese Whittled to 4,000

A veteran Marine officer's report that Japanese troops on Guadalcanal have been whittled down from 15,000 to fewer than 4,000 and the Navy's announcement that American troops are "mopping up" pockets of enemy resistance, emphasized the possibility that the campaign there may soon be concluded victoriously.

Lieut. Col. Lewis B. Puller believes the Nipponese could be wiped out in 10 days with a full-scale offensive.

He expressed that opinion at a press conference in Washington Friday but explained that he didn't know the plans of the commanding general there. He estimated the Japanese have lost 11,000 men in land fighting since the Battle of the Solomons began six months ago. And of the remaining force, he said, probably 1,000 to 2,000 are stragglers.

Before Colonel Puller gave his account, the Navy reported that American troops were advancing against Japanese positions in some sectors and units of the enemy forces were being eliminated.

Colonel Puller, a Virginian who commanded a Guadalcanal battalion before the Army moved in to relieve the Marines, estimated the original Japanese forces, plus reinforcements, totaled 15,000. Before he left the island Jan. 1, he said, 7,000 were killed and 3,000 others succumbed to wounds. Since then, he noted, the Navy had reported an additional 1,032 killed, leaving fewer than 4,000 there now.

Henderson Airfield, built by the Japanese and seized by the Marines early in the fighting, has been enlarged so it can be used by the heaviest and fastest bombers, the Colonel reported.

U-Boat Toll:

Sinkings Total 600 In Western Atlantic

The number of announced United Nations' and neutral merchant ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor reached 600 Friday with the reported torpedoing of a medium-sized British ship and a small Polish vessel.

Both ships sank in December off the coast of South America, the Navy reported. Three crewmen out of 41 were killed aboard the Polish ship. Thirty-two persons escaped from the British merchantman.

Burma:

Japanese Position Pounded by British

British bomber and fighter planes carried destruction to targets in the Prome district of Central Burma Friday and pounded Donbiak, in Western Burma, in a series of widespread raids, according to a British communiqué issued in New Delhi.

The Japanese position at Donbiak, on the Mayu Peninsula north of Akyab, was shelled by British artillery on Thursday, the British said, and the aerial attack to soften up the invaders followed Friday.

Nine trucks were reported destroyed and a number of Japanese soldiers killed as British bombs caught a convoy on the Schwedaling-Prome road. Shipping on the Irrawaddy River and along the Arakan coast was damaged by attacks from the air, it was announced. Two British planes failed to return from the mission.

Raid on Reich:

Berlin Radio Tells Of RAF Attack

For the second successive night, British bombers were reported to have stabbed during Friday night at Western Germany, which embraces the great industrial Ruhr Valley and such important centers as Düsseldorf, Essen, Düsburg, Cologne, and Frankfurt.

First news of the raid came from the Berlin Radio, which said scattered bombings had caused civilian casualties and some property damage.

The Royal Air Force had been over Germany on 12 previous nights this month, including the heavy attacks on Berlin Jan 16 and 17.

German planes struck back by bombing several places in Northeastern and Southern England Friday night, but the raids were not on a heavy scale and while damage was done casualties were reported light.

Japanese-Chasers in New Guinea

Associated Press

Two Rows of Reasons for Buying War Bonds

Typical group of members of the American force which for weeks has been forcing its way through New Guinea jungle, and which, co-operating with the Australians, has finally driven the Japanese out of their defense posts at Buna, Gona, and Sanananda.

Success of African Invasion Based on Full Allied Training

By British Information Service

NEW YORK—Details of the elaborate preparations made for the American-British landing in North Africa Nov. 8 are gradually being made known.

According to the Observer of London, as soon as Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was assigned to the command of the Allied Expeditionary Force, he asked the British Combined Operations (Commando) Headquarters to provide him with several complete interservice "planning syndicates."

These syndicates, which included American officers attached to Combined Operations Headquarters, produced an outline of the plans for the assaults on all the beaches. They were based on the experience gathered in Dieppe and elsewhere. In addition, experts from all three British Services flew to the United States to assist in the planning there.

In Britain, large naval and military forces, both British and American, were trained at Combined Operations Training Centers. These centers were under the orders of Chief of Combined Operations, Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Full Training Given

On the naval side, they were able to train the landing-craft crews, beach masters, and other essential personnel.

On the military side they instructed trained troops of infantry, armored regiments, and artillery in the art of becoming amphibious; that is, to be able to live in the parent ship and become expert in the use of landing craft. They also instructed units of the RAF Regiment in similar tactics.

In addition to the British troops, four American regimental combat teams, the equivalent of a British brigade, were trained by the staffs of these centers. Selected officers from the centers trained a U. S. armored division, using the experience of the Canadian armored units at Dieppe. The First Army also sent instructors to the centers, preparatory to training their own men.

All the landing crews had strenuous fire-fighting courses. The engineering and maintenance of all landing craft also requires a high degree of training. Several thousand British and American officers and naval ratings went through these courses.

Problems of communications were the most complex. General Eisenhower decided that British Combined Operations Command was the only organization capable of working out a signals system for an assault involving the navies, armies, and air forces of the U. S. A. and the British Commonwealth.

Special Ships Fitted

The special headquarters ships were fitted with operation rooms, equipped to the last detail as combined naval, military, and air headquarters afloat.

Before the expedition sailed, elaborate exercises in landing and assault were conducted by all the British and American forces under the Combined Training Center supervision. In all these exercises, the closest secrecy was maintained.

It can now be revealed that in addition to several hundred landing craft, Combined Operations Command provided its own ocean-going assault ships, larger and faster than the cross-Channel raiding vessels. All the ships required a special outfitting, particularly the hoisting gear for the landing craft.

Combined Operations Command used its own craft for the ferrying between ports. The destination and objective of the expedition was unknown to all, except the planners and commanding officers, until it passed through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Nazis Slow Tunisia Drive By Defending Rear of Hills

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and Bald Hill, have been taken by the Allies, but ceded again.

These hills cover one another against enfilading fire and the defenders are so well positioned that they can meet attack by forces numerically superior to themselves.

The problem they set is one that can be answered only by more reserves than hitherto have been available or by more devious method of attack.

The latter have been made extremely difficult in this immediate sector by German dispositions on eminences commanding roads and by the condition of the ground. Away from roads, mud immobilizes German tanks as much as it does those of the Allies, of course, but in recent circumstances it has left the odds heavily with the defense.

Airfields Secured

In the opening stages of the campaign, Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army elements, small and light forces, tried to snatch Bizerte and Tunis by speed. In so doing they secured for the Allies, in valleys behind the front, airfields with an important part to play in the impending air battles against German squadrons and the latest-type Nazi aircraft switched to this theater of the war by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, German air commander, with headquarters in Sicily.

At first, RAF fighter planes using these had serious difficulties to overcome, owing to lack of servicing installations and personnel. This meant the pilots had to service planes as well as fly them.

Since then, airdromes have been improved by supplies taken up during a lull in the fighting prolonged by bad weather. However, the fastest arm of combat—air—has been geared down to the slowness of heavy transport by sea and land.

Question of Strength

When General Anderson's initial bid failed only 12 miles from Tunis, owing to inability of the fighters to cover reinforcements and supplies to keep up with the pace of his thrust, it became a question of taking these key points by superior strength rather than by superior speed.

As the problem was tackled, it mounted, for the Germans, after rushing in sufficient specialist troops to hold the United Nations' advance, began steadily pouring in reinforcements under an umbrella of strong antiaircraft protection.

The Axis now has probably half as many troops in Tunisia as it has in Tripolitania and is augmenting them with the apparent intention of trying to hold at all costs the northwest corner of Tunisia, from which, (so long as it can be held, it can look after the central Mediterranean narrows and deny the United Nations anything like free passage to eastern waters.

Prices and Your Purse

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Chicory—Roasted coffee with cereal and chicory.

"Special Victory Blend"—Coffee, chicory, cereal and soybeans.

"Chase and Sanborn Victory Blend"—Roasted coffee, barley and Mexican chick peas.

Essential Trips

In 17 Eastern States where "pleasure driving" is banned, you can, in the absence of alternative means of transportation, drive:

To meetings directly related to your job.

To meetings conducted to train personnel for emergencies and make other preparations for emergencies involving a threat to life, health or property.

To weddings, christenings and baptisms, as well as regular church services.

Other types of meetings, even though they promote social welfare, or civic good, are not included as "essential" trips.

Bread-Knife Care

How is your knack at bread-cutting?

If it's a dull knife that is bothering, here are some WPB hints:

Keep it on its own hook or compartment.

Wash and dry well, as soon as possible after use.

Sharpen on a steel, not on the edge of the stove.

Apply a little scouring powder on the blade at each washing.

Don't have it sharpened until it really needs it, and then by an experienced tradesman.

'V' Storm Window

Another OPA announcement: Victory storm window, devised to meet shortages of milled lumber sash in many sections of the country. Consists of placing over the window frame a second pane of glass secured by strips of picture-frame type molding. An all-weather sealing tape is run around edge of the glass. Cost: About $2 per window.

'43 Pack to Forces

All of these canned goods, packed in 1943 will go to the armed forces or lend-lease: canned apples, applesauce, apricots, blueberries, figs, grapefruit segments, orange juice, blended orange and grapefruit juice, beets, carrots, pumpkin, squash, tomato catsup.

Varying amounts of other canned fruits, vegetables and juices will also go.

Grade Labeling

First standardized grade labeling, long advocated by consumer groups, will appear on the new canned grapefruit juice packed. Grade labelling ties price to quality. OPA officials call it "one of the most important steps taken so far for protection of the wartime consumer.

Grades for grapefruit juice are: U. S. Grade A (Fancy), U. S. Grade C (standard), and off-grade (substandard).

Eventually almost the entire 1943 pack of fruits and vegetables will be graded.

Copper Scrap

WPB has rescinded its order that copper plates, already in engravers hands, shall no longer be used, for greeting cards, calling cards and business stationery. Each engraver, henceforth, will be required to scrap three pounds of old plates for each pound of copper products he engraves.

Foreign Refugees From China Miss Their Easy Way of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Refugees here from the Far East are very different from the Europeans. Despite recurrent trouble with the Japanese, they have led a life which was beyond comparison better than that of terrorized Europeans, and their comforts have remained high.

However this removal to a new land has brought them plenty of problems. Removal from the China Coast, where a flock of servants has probably eased the strain of living to a democracy such as Australia where the elevator attendant knows and proclaims that he is as good as anyone else, is not a simple shift.

For the women there is the matter of marketing. The meats are different, the cuts are different, the prices are different. Clothing requirements are obviously changed. Many familiar foods are gone completely, and while no one would regret the loss of a Chinese breakfast, the greater scarcity of pork products, the increased difficulty in obtaining vegetables, the total disappearance of imported canned delicacies affect the table in a way that demands adjustment.

Then, too, Chinese cooking is felt to be a major loss. That genius which takes lotus seeds, boils them with oranges and spices, and produces something remembered for years, that serves chicken tongues and chrysanthemum leaves is now missed.

The necessity to shop from store to store instead of dealing with a comprador, the need to pay out small sums instead of signing chits, the fact that traffic and its behavior are different all demand adjustment. If in midtown in Sydney a wife from the China Coast tries in vail to stop a streetcar, it may be because in Hong Kong, from which she came, the streetcars stop at almost any place on demand. In Sydney, the streetcar conductors are impolite about such requests.

In a New Zealand shipping office, a woman with a Chinese servant sought immediate attention and had to be told to get in line with the New Zealanders patiently waiting their turn.

And even when these differences are overcome there remains one great gap in the lives of the folks from the China Coast. That is the loss of their club.

For years the club has been the center of their social life. If an acceptable newcomer arrived, he was introduced to everyone at the club. If people traveled about, the club at their new place of residence was the point at which they were launched into community relationships. Today, they find nothing like that easy friendliness which the fact of being members of a foreign and small community gave on the China Coast.

But there is a major compensation, and that is the return to a land where white folk are in a solid majority and where there is no question of what will happen among the native community if things go wrong. The solid Anglo-Saxon stratum in Australia and New Zealand gives a sense of security which has been lacking in the Far East ever since the Japanese began following their renewed plans of conquest a decade ago.

Heavy Toll of Japanese Taken by U. S. Submarines

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sunk by all means, submarines, surface vessels and airplanes, since the war began. The Associated Press credits the United Nations together with disposing of 445 Japanese merchant and naval units.

Navy Cautious on Claims

The United States Navy has always been exceedingly cautious as to its claims of enemy losses. The Japanese make virtually no announcements of damage suffered by their vessels, although this reserve is not noted in Nipponese claims of destruction inflicted on Allied shipping. They have, for example, claimed to have sunk 19 of the seven carriers with which the United States entered the war.

The American policy was stated by the Navy in a communiqué of Dec. 31, 1941. A note at the end of Communiqué 22, issued on that day, read: "The Navy makes no claims of enemy losses, but will report only such facts as can be substantiated."

So far as is known the Navy has stuck faithfully to this policy. Navy figures on submarine sinkings can be regarded as conservative.

It is hard for a submarine to estimate tonnage of the ships it sinks, and Navy communiqués rarely do so. For the most part they list transports, tankers and cargo vessels in three categories—large, medium and small. Occasionally the tonnage of a sunken vessel is given, but on the whole the three-category report is used.

Approximate Tonnage

Nothing more than estimates on tonnage can therefore be made, but by arbitrarily establishing the line of demarcation between large and medium vessels at 5,000 tons, and between medium and small vessels at 2,500 tons, it is possible to make an approximation that can fairly be regarded as conservative.

To be on the safe side this study has taken the average tonnage in the large ships as 6,000, which is low, the average tonnage in medium ships at 4,000, which is probably a little high, and the average tonnage in small ships at 1,000.

On this basis United States submarines have sunk 400,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping, have probably sunk 52,000 tons, and have damaged 83,000 tons.

In the destruction of fighting ships as against merchant ships it is more important to establish the types sunk than to estimate the tonnage. United States submarines are credited with having sent to the bottom one heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, 13 destroyers, one seaplane tender, four patrol vessels, two trawlers and two auxiliaries.

Additional Damage

In addition, a light cruiser, six destroyers, a seaplane tender and an auxiliary are listed as probably sunk. Damage has been inflicted by torpedo hits on a carrier, a merchant vessel converted into a carrier, a heavy cruiser, four light cruisers, two destroyers.

During this period the Navy has reported the loss of five submarines, including one destroyed in port to prevent its capture by the Japanese.

The probability is that actual sinkings of Japanese vessels run higher than listed by the Navy for the reason that a submarine's accomplishments are not known until it returns to port.

But even on the most conservative known evidence the sinkings listed by the Navy constitute a notable record of the efficiency of American submarines and the courage and capacity of their crews.

Memories of 1918 Trouble Germans

BERN Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—How memories of World War I are biting into German public opinion was indicated in the slogan coined by Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in an issue received here Jan. 22.

The newspaper exhorted the German people to "do the opposite of 1918."

The intimation that the war's course now is similar to that of 1918 is a suggestive psychological weapon of Germany's enemies, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung editorialized, but it added that in Nazi appeals for greater effort and greater sacrifices "one sees the ghost of 1918 appearing again."

The Basler Arbeiter Zeitung said German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels "now must handle German public opinion like a raw egg lest something unpleasant happen."

Canadian Ferry Finally Makes Port

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, Jan. 23 (CP)—After 18 hours aboard the ice-breaking car ferry, Prince Edward Island, 75 passengers finally were landed Jan. 21 at Borden, P. E. I.

Normal time for the nine-mile trip from Tormentine, New Brunswick, is about an hour and a half.

Throughout the night, the big Canadian National Railways vessel and her 60-man crew unsuccessfully fought heavy drift ice along the Island coast. Once, before midnight, the ferry succeeded in hammering her way through the grinding ice pack to within two lengths of her berth at Borden, only to be carried out again by adverse tidal currents.

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Germans Kept in Dark On Debacle in Russia

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—Contemptuous dismissal of Russian successes as temporary and inconclusive as far as final war decisions are concerned, combined with further "strength through fear" propaganda, continues to keep the average German still ignorant of the real position of his military forces abroad.

Four different kinds of "satisfactory" reasons have been supplied to explain away the happenings in Russia.

First, a spokesman of the OKW (Oberkommando des Wehrmacht or German Higher Command) was reported as saying [note the admission of possible Russian success], "Even though the Russians may have really succeeded in making a serious break-through on our front it would take years before such successes could become a serious threat to the German Reich."

Heavy Losses Cited

Second, another commentator stresses that the Soviets cannot continue to sacrifice men on such an incredible scale, especially as they have lost 80,000,000 of their population in territories occupied by Germany and its Allies.

Third, winter will soon be over and this change to a war of movement will favor Germany in the long run, since the German High Command has the advantage of better communications and knows how to use them.

Should these reasons appear unconvincing, then the German reader is asked to believe that his military leaders are actually adopting "swinging movements" advocated by Clausewitz and soon the pendulum will swing back with disastrous consequences for the Russians.

"Exceptional Conditions"

Simultaneously, however, both Trans-Ocean and its subsidiary news propaganda agency, the International Information Bureau, have emphasized [for foreign and non-German consumption] how exceptional are the conditions in the Stalingrad sector, and have even reached the strange conclusion that Russian troops, despite their territorial gains, are in a depressed condition.

This is how Colonel Preu, military expert of Trans-Ocean, described conditions on the northern and central fronts in Russia:

"Temperatures as low as 50 degrees below zero were registered there and the snows are five feet deep and more. Marching in leather boots leads to frozen feet—when the winds blow it is difficult to keep one's eyes open.

"Such severe cold causes the mechanism of weapons to become jammed since fat and oil freeze. Batteries, field telephones, and radio sets lose so much voltage in the cold that it is impossible to maintain communications in the open field. Batteries freeze, oil and petrol pipes burst—bread must be thawed before eating."

What Defeat Would Mean

Such information is for foreign consumption only, but it is sure that the Germans at home, remembering last winter, have a good idea of what is going on in Russia today. But it would be a great mistake to conclude therefrom that the German people have begun as yet to be in such state of defeatism as to imagine that all is lost.

More and more isolated groups are conscious of the futility of prolonging the war, but Dr. Goebbels' propaganda is accentuating their fears of what victorious British and Americans, and particularly Russians, would have in store for them so as to make them continue the war. And what Dr. Goebbels fails to do Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo can still achieve.

Expert observers of German conditions are momentarily concerned much more with the effect upon Reich leaders rather than upon ordinary people. In past years defeats such as those at Stalingrad, Velikie Luki, Schlüsselburg on the Leningrad front, and in the Caucasus would have been followed by large-scale dismissal of marshals and generals, but nowadays Hitler cannot afford such action.

Scarcity of Generals

The fact is that nowadays all the Führer can do is to change Generals round and not dismiss them—he has nobody of name or outstanding merit to take their places.

Even Gen. Curt Zeitzler, his Chief of the General Staff after Gen. Franz Halder's removal last fall, is, according to reliable information, only being tolerated so as to avoid yet another upheaval at his headquarters.

And most of the older Generals like Nicolaus von Falkenhorst in Norway are said to be absolutely disgruntled because of the dictatorial attitude adopted by younger Nazi officers.

As to Hitler himself, it is significant that after his announcement that he personally commanded the Russian front, there is no other person upon whom he can place responsibility. The consequences of this situation may be even more political than is at present realized outside Germany.

Peace Negotiations Needed

It will undoubtedly increase the efforts of certain "Nationalist" circles in the Reich to seek to build up a common understanding that will make them acceptable to the Allies as peace negotiators.

It is unnecessary to examine such possible groups or individuals since it is obvious that a prior issue will be settling the struggle between various sections among German leaders, particularly between the Gestapo and so-called military and heavy industry group for the right to speak on behalf of Germany.

The miltary consequences of Russian reverses have been demands for more and more reserves, both in manpower and war material, to replace losses so as to reopen the big offensive next spring. But hitherto these demands have met with little success.

Visits of War Ministers

Visits of both Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania and the War Ministers of Bulgaria and Hungary to Hitler's headquarters have produced disappointing results.

And as these satellite states see the myth of German invincibility exploded they will be even less inclined to make sacrifices on behalf of the collapsing Reich and take even more active steps to seek to reach an understanding with the United Nations.

While Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen emphasize that RAF raids on Berlin were more than revenged by return raids on London in the hope of keeping the German public calm, their superiors are much more worried about the consequences of their Russian defeats.

Germans Still Count To 'Superior Race'

By the Overseas News Agency

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 23

"The sensational successes of the Russian armies in southern Russia prove that the Germans are a superior race."

Believe it or not, but this is what Dr. Otto Dietrich, Germany's press chief, recently instructed Reich editors to tell the German people.

"When, for a change, the tide turns," Dr. Dietrich went on to say, "only then do the real qualities distinguishing the Germans from any other race become clear. These qualities are technical qualifications, faith, endurance, idealism, iron nerves and unbreakable heroism."

13 Generals Of U. S. Held On Formosa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP) — The first official confirmation that Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and 12 other American generals captured in the Philippines actually are prisoners of war was announced Jan. 21 by the War Department.

The Department said the official notification had been cleared through the International Red Cross, and that the American officers were prisoners in Taiwan camp on the Island of Formosa. "Slim" Wainwright took over the command of American forces in the Philippines when General MacArthur was ordered to Australia last March, and headed the last defense of Bataan and Corregidor. His wife lives at Skaneateles, N. Y.

Others on the list were:

Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, Jr., whose brother, J. Olmstead King, lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, whose brother, Lieut. Gen. J. Marks Moore, is now at the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, Jr., of Portland, Ore.

Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, Faribault, Minn.

Brig. Gen. Clifford Bluemel, Trenton, N. J.

Brig. Gen. William E. Brougher, Decatur, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake, Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. Arnold J. Funk, Sarasota, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Maxom Lough, Highland Park, Mich.

Brig. Gen. Allen C. McBride, Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce, Sierra Madre, Calif.

Brig. Gen. James N. Weaver, Columbus, Ga.

It Is Hot in India—

Wide World

—But This Lad Keeps Cool

Industrial 'Shock Troops' Aid In Australia's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 23—While the strength of Australia's fighting forces must be maintained, the Government's greatest task in 1943 will be to organize the industrial army—Australia's noncombatant soldiers in overalls—so that there will be a steady flow of arms and munitions to the fighting fronts.

The effectiveness of Labor's contribution to the war is revealed by Lloyd Ross, secretary of the Australian Railways Union.

Shock troops of a civil constructional corps finished on Thursday a job in a Victorian country district near Melbourne, he said. On Friday this group was en route by train to Adelaide, South Australia.

By Sunday night it was at work on another urgent job—of building 86 miles of road in North Australia in eight days.

Secret Airdrome Built

Again, civilian workers, under American engineers, constructed a large secret airdrome covering some square miles 16 weeks ahead of schedule.

Some scores of new airdromes for the Allied forces have been constructed throughout Australia in three months.

These and many other feats have been achieved only because industry has been stepped up as never before.

In the First World War Australia had five men in overalls to every soldier, whereas in 1942 the ratio was 16 in overalls to every soldier.

In one country town before the war there were 800 men on the dole. Today there is not a man capable of working who is unemployed. All youths have been absorbed and women are being employed in munition production locally.

Steady Influx of Women

In another town, the population has grown from 1,000 to 9,000 in six months.

The wartime upward trend in employment figures is largely accounted for by the steady influx of women in industry which more than counterbalanced the number of men withdrawn for the fighting services.

The greatest relative replacement of males by females has been in munition factories, banks, and insurance companies, but the cry today is for still more women.

Health and Efficiency

With a limited labor force, Mr. Ross points out, there is need for every man and woman to be employed in some order of priorities. There is just as great a need to preserve the workers' health and efficiency.

"We don't build houses simultaneously with factories," he said. "We discover the problem of absenteeism only after months of waste, suffering, and lowered national effort.

"Regular spells and limited shifts would avoid waste, losses and irritation and would ensure a greater general increase of production," he declared.

Accord on Allied War Council Near

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—A number of important Anglo-American problems is expected to be carried a long way toward a satisfactory solution by a new United Nations accord now under discussion.

While the Allied strategy for 1943 is being mapped on a basis of still closer co-operation between the big four—the Unied States, Britain, Russia, and China—such problems as the political situation in French North Africa, postwar civil aviation and certain currency problems are also discussed.

The need for a genuine Allied War Council to co-ordinate strategy on various warfronts extending over the whole globe is recognized in London. The success of the joint Anglo-American expedition to North Africa has proved that strategic collaboration under united command is practical.

Ironing Out Difficulties

The experience gained by this move, however, has also brought to the surface a number of serious wrinkles in the United Nations setup which need to be ironed out.

For instance, better liaison is clearly required, not only between British and United States authorities, especially on diplomatic and political matters, but also between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, for example, who have been puzzled at their exclusion from any representation at Algiers.

This is only one aspect of the North African problem. The whole position there is being reviewed by the allied leaders. This time the problem is being approached from a new viewpoint. It is being studied properly as a prototype for many similar situations, with which the United Nations are bound to be confronted as the process of liberation of Europe goes on.

The first step, it is emphasized here, is to clear the present atmosphere of tension and "sniping" and to achieve genuine unity over the North African problem—first between the British and the Americans, then between the various French factions, on the basis of safeguarding the democratic rights of all Frenchmen.

When this has been achieved so that the job of clearing out the Axis from North Africa can be completed quickly, then a number of other issues pending between Britain and the United States will be easier to solve.

One of these points is that of currency rates betwen the French franc and the pound on the one hand and the franc and the dollar on the other. The British Government has an agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle to maintain a rate of 176 francs to the pound, which prevailed before the Bordeaux armistice. And this rate still persists in French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, French Somainland and other territories under the de Gaullist administration, as well as in London.

In Algiers, Morocco and French West Africa, on the contrary, American military authorities have set a rate between the dollar and the franc which is roughly the equivalent of 300 French francs to the pound, instead of 176.

It is now realized that there should have been closer co-ordination on such matters.

The same need for consultation and co-ordination of policy has been recognized in the approach to one of the chief postwar problems, that of "freedom of the air."

Unprecedented development of air transport during the war means that international aviation after the war will be on a scale hitherto undreamed of. The carrying of both passengers and freight has been proved a practical proposition, and even during war it has become evident that some international agreements are necessary to regulate this new international commerce and avoid both uneconomic competition and the sort of conflict which led to difficulties between Britain and America over the freedom of the seas.

Accordingly a doctrine known as "freedom of the air" has emerged.

Briefly it means that commercial air lines would enjoy a status in all countries similar to that enjoyed by shipping companies before the war.

U. S.-Britain Agree On Air Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Jan. 23

An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States on two essential points:

1. That an air conference similar to the North Atlantic Shipping Conference should be set up to avoid duplication of services and cut-throat competition on rates.

2. That commercial air transport after the war should in general be governed by the theory of "freedom of the air."

Spain's Olive Crop Reported a Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Spain's 1942 crop of green olives for pickling was a failure due to adverse weather conditions in the vicinity of Seville, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Production of green olives is estimated at the low figure of 640,000 gallons, of which only 240,000 gallons are suitable for export, while production of manzanilla olives is placed at 2,400,000 gallons, of which about 800,000 gallons are of export quality.

Stocks of the 1941 crop of green olives for export greatly exceed the estimated new production for this year and are reported to total 5,600,000 gallons of queen olives and 4,000,000 gallons of manzanilla olives. Shipments to the United States have been well maintained.

Times Editor Judge In Journalism Prize

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Charles Merz, Editor of the New York Times, has been named judge of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's 1943 journalism award for the best monograph on the "Achievements of the newspaper in public service during war," Walter M. Dear, President, announced today.

The competition was open to graduate and undergraduate students in residence in schools, colleges or departments of journalism at the time of the award. The contest closed Jan. 1 with 162 monographs entered from 35 schools.

Russians Unearth Treasures Buried When Nazis Took City

WITH THE RED ARMY AT KOTELNIKOVSKI, Jan. 23 (AP) — This City of 14,000 people on the edge of the Kalmyck Steppe, from which the Germans launched their campaign to take Stalingrad, is rapidly picking itself up and setting its house in order.

The capture of Kotelnikovski, an important railway town 90 miles southwest of Stalingrad, was announced by the Russians Dec. 30. It was the first big prize of the Russian winter offensive.

It is a strange little place, this town whose name rang round the world daily as Hitler last summer threw in great legions of men and machines in a smashing drive for the Volga.

The Germans failed to do much damage in Kotelnikovski, a fact explained by Andrei Terekhoff, Chairman of the Regional Executive Committee of the Communist Party, as due to the haste with which the Germans had to flee before the onrushing Red Army.

But the post office, the library, a school, the movie theater, five stores, and many other schools in near-by villages were burned, and the railroad station, around which terrific fighting raged when the Germans took the town, was razed.

Rail Yards Choked

The railroad yards were found choked with German freight cars, virtually all in good condition, and a number of German passenger coaches.

In Kotelnikovski and up and down the railway which runs from Stalingrad southward to Tikhorets in the Caucasus, Russian workmen are making fine progress in widening the gauge of the railway which the Germans had narrowed to fit their own equipment brought up for the Stalingrad drive.

While there is snow on the ground, it is not cold here. This correspondent has gone around all morning without an overcoat.

In front of the restaurant there was a wrecked German motorcycle, an old Rumanian helmet, and a rifle apparently thrown down in a great hurry.

Helmets Left In Street

A little farther up the street there were another wrecked motorcycle and three German helmets. The Russians never pick up helmets for souvenirs.

"We're disgusted with everything German," one old woman said. "I wouldn't have one of those helmets in my house."

Mr. Terekhoff told of German bombardment of the town on July 28 and 29, 1942, and the final order for Russian evacuation on Aug. 2.

One of the biggest jobs, he said, was evacuation of cattle across the Kalmyck Steppe, with the Germans bombing the herd and killing many animals after it had been driven to the Volga.

Mr. Terekhoff said about 300 citizens of the town had been forcefully removed by the Germans when they evacuated the city in December.

The townsmen seemed a little dazed at the renown their city has achieved in the headlines of the world.

"Do you mean that people beyond the waters have heard of our little city?" asked a veteran who has lived here more than 50 years. "It still wasn't worth it," he grinned.

Few Left With Nazis

Mr. Terekhoff said that when the Germans left, about 20 of the 11,000 remaining in the City had gone along with them of their own free will.

"We know them, of course," he said, "and some day we may meet again."

Other than the extensive railroad yards, Kotelnikovski is mostly an agricultural town, with a mixed population, the majority of whom are Russians, along with Ukrainians, Cossacks, and Kalmycks.

The food situation seems excellent. Mr. Terekhoff said most of the people had plenty to eat, but that community kitchens had been set up for those who had lost everything.

Digging has become one of the City's principal occupations and there are holes in many yards, front and back, as the citizens unearth treasures buried when the invaders arrived.

All kinds of things are being pulled out of the ground, including samovars, dishes, cradles, clothes, and boots. In one place a little girl was recovering a doll.

Pen Pictures of African Front

By Wes Gallagher
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN TUNISIA, Jan. 7 Delayed.—Pen snapshots of a 2,700-mile tour of the North African war front by jeep and Flying Fortress:

Camels plodding along with ragged Arab drivers as tanks rumbled by. The old with the new. Tattered garments, characteristic of North Africa, which had been stripped of all textiles by the German-Italian Armistice Commission.

The thing diplomats try so hard to achieve—mostly unsuccessfully—"just happens" at the front: Mutual trust and genuine friendship among the French, Americans and British. In a village on the northern front, American mechanics were teaching French parachutists how to play baseball, and in the next street British Tommies were instructing French Arab youngsters in the fine arts of soccer.

War is war, but when Messerschmitts start hiding behind bushes for you, that's just too much. But that's the way it seemed at Medjez el Bab.

We had just watched a formation of Spitfires scour the valley and, jumping into our jeep, had rushed down the hill into the village, which was under artillery fire. Just as we reached the village, two Me. 109s popped up over some trees before we even heard them. They were so close you could see the pilots as they turned for us, but an alert British gun crew spotted them and cut loose from the village. They turned away as we dug ourselves out of a ditch.

We were eating Christmas dinner with a French family and having a good time, what with suckling pig, even though we were almost in sight of the front. Just then a soldier walked in and announced that Admiral Jean Darlan had been assassinated.

The good Frenchman, as head of the family and as a leader of thought in that part of Tunisia, merely said in French: So? Please sit down and have something to eat."

Right then I began to think that we newspapermen and public officials underestimate the little men in each country. These little men will fight for their homes and freedom and a politician—whether he is an admiral or a corner alderman—to them is just a politician.

It was a bright, sunny day high above Tunis and flak was coming up in clouds, whistling about our Boeing Fortress. The machine gun at my elbow was chattering and I was sitting in the radio compartment wondering if a burst of flak the next moment would bring a barrage of metal into our frail cabin.

Now I'm sitting here wondering how to end this.

The feeling is the same, so I'll just stop.

Many New U-Boats Despite Allied Raids

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 23

The German Navy, it was learned on high authority, is turning out submarines faster than the sea and air forces of the United Nations can destroy them. This despite the heavy bombing of German factories from British and American bases in England.

Iowa Union Electric Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Iowa Union Electric Company has asked permission of the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue and sell to its parent, Union Electric Company of Missouri, 8,793 shares of common stock for $395,685. Iowa Union said the transaction would enable it to complete redemption of its outstanding funded debt.

France Rigidly Saves Waste Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Waste paper is being conserved more and more rigidly in France as the situation resulting from the cessation of wood pulp imports from Sweden and Finland grows more critical, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Conservation of forest land is a secondary consideration inducing use of waste paper. Manufacture of a ton of newsprint in France requires one and one-half tons of wood which is the annual normal production of about two and one-half acres of forests.

About 475 tons of rags were turned in during a recent collection period. Clothes, household linens and furnishings and wool in various forms were collected to augment the meager raw material supplies available to the textile industry.

Hoover Library Has New Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —A new Hawaiian section for the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, has been established, it has been announced.

Because of his activity in the Institute of Pacific Relations and his keen interest in Pacific affairs, Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford has accepted the chairmanship of a committee for the new Hawaiian section.

Within a week after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dr. Wilbur and Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, Chairman of the Library Directors, made arrangements by trans-Pacific telephone for the collection of materials in Hawaii concerning the outbreak of World War II.

Stanford faculty members who have taught in Hawaii are assisting in gathering materials from the islands.

They Fed Besieged Leningrad

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Pyotr Ivanovitch, a red-bearded peasant with a massive frame, came from his house and stood for a moment looking into the night. After a while he walked down to a clump of birch trees. Someone stirred among the trees. Pyotr Ivanovitch whispered a few words, and a man detached himself from the shelter of the trees and moved forward. The two men then set to work, loading a cart with foodstuffs which Pyotr Ivanovitch had patiently raised that summer.

They needed that food in Leningrad; needed it worse than he did.

The story of Pyotr Ivanovitch, a fictive name for any of the patriotic farmers who helped feed the old city at one critical time in its 17 months of siege, was told today by Russian War Relief officials here in describing how the people made it possible to resist the Nazi invaders.

Although the Nazis besieged the city they did not control all the surrounding territory. There were "islands" of resistance off the main highways where Russians still tilled their farms within sound of the battlefield.

Pyotr Ivanovitch and his friends were clever. When their carts were loaded they padded their horses' hooves with burlap wrapping. They secured any harness which might jingle, and they moved in convoys.

Aided by Guerrilla Force

Along familiar backroads they crept stealthily, guided by their guerrilla friends in force. There were women among the guerrillas, as many as 50 sometimes. The Russian War Relief says about 400 tons of food were delivered in this way to the hungry inhabitants.

There was plenty of food on hand in Leningrad at the beginning of the siege in August, 1941, but incendiary bombs destroyed large reserves and only a limited quantity could be delivered across Lake Ladoga, first by planes, then by truck and sledge, across the ice where the strangest highway in the world has been laid out.

The Nazis, of course, had expected Leningrad to fall quickly. They had even invited the American correspondents in Berlin to enter the city with the victorious German troops as they had entered Paris.

Winter was the hardest time for Leningrad's inhabitants. Not only was food lacking but when there was any there was no way of cooking it at home. Fuel and power went to hospitals and factories. Women and school children—those who were not evacuated—were mobilized to cut down trees. Through the two winters the schools were unheated although there were 90,000 children in attendance.

270,000 Families Farm

Last summer about 270,000 families planted gardens and raised about 25 pounds of vegetables for every inhabitant. Fish from Lake Ladoga helped, too.

The authorities set up a network of feeding stations, one of them in the Hotel Astoria, familiar to foreign tourists.

Men, women and children worked 11 hours a day, while their daily rations fell as low as four slices of bread and a plate of watery soup. It was not uncommon to see people drop on the street from hunger. The Germans and the Finns hoped the people would rebel but they were disappointed.

The people still went to the libraries. The museums stayed open, and so did the theaters. Smoke from the factories filled the air, and when the menace of an invasion sometimes was too terrible, men and women marched from the factories to dig trenches and man guns.

Last Nov. 11, Vera Morozova of the Soviet Information Bureau cabled the Russian War Relief here as follows:

"Many are the sufferings and privations borne by people of besieged Leningrad. Indomitably courageous and stubborn, yet faint from hunger, with sallow cheeks and somber faces, they stood unflinchingly at their machines, heedless of cold in their shops and dropping bombs overhead.

"They didn't budge from their benches for they knew that the front needs their production now more than ever and upon it depends the life of Leningrad. Numb hands gathered fresh strength and weary eyes gleamed with light and patriotism.

"Thus, impregnability of Leningrad was wrought by the superhuman effort of its citizens."

War Hits Tibetan Nomads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Even Tibetan nomads on India's northeastern border are feeling the economic effects of the war, due largely to America's inability to import Tibetan wool, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Shipping difficulties, arising from the war, together with the fact that Tibetan white wools did not find favor with the armed services, left the Tibetan traders with an annual wool production of 10,000,000 pounds, of which only one-fifth was needed for home consumption.

Normally, excess wool was sent in pack trains through the high, narrow passes of the Indo-Tibetan border to Indian trading towns such as Kalimpong and Tanakpore in Northern Bangal. A large portion was exported to the United States through the port of Calcutta.

For a time the Government of India used much of Tibet's wool as a substitute for Australian imports, but profit was not sufficient to meet the needs of the Tibetan herders, who reap the major part of a meagre livelihood from the sale of their wool.

With the proceeds from foreign sales, Tibetans purchased piecegoods, rice, copper, brass, silver, cement, and corrugated iron from the United States and other foreign countries. In these times only food and cloth would be available from India, but the Tibetan could well use tea and cotton piecegoods.

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Decision on Bombing of Rome Rests Solely on Military Value

By Paul Cremona

Onetime Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, Jan. 23—Rome has not been declared an open city by the Fascist Government, and although in some respects its military importance and objectives may not be so great as those of other warring capitals, it is not immune from aerial bombardment.

Among the United Nations there appear to be conflicting views about the expediency of bombing the Capital City of Fascist Italy, both because of its art treasures and because it is the center of the Roman Catholic world, but the right to do so under international law and existing conventions is beyond question.

The decisions to bomb Rome or to abstain from bombing it will be taken on purely military grounds.

On one occasion only in the course of the present war was Rome threatened with air raids for reasons that were not purely military. That was on April 18, 1941, when the British Government issued a statement to the effect that if Athens and Cairo suffered air bombardment, Britain would commence systematic bombing of Rome. This threat was not a pledge on the part of Britain not to bomb Rome if Athens and Cairo were untouched.

Freedom of Action

Successive statements by members of the British War Cabinet make it clear that Britain retains to this very day full freedom of action as regards air bombardment of Rome.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Sept. 30, 1942, a few weeks before the RAF launched its great offensive against the industrial centers of Northern Italy, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, "We should not hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of the war rendered such action convenient and helpful."

This statement was repeated on Jan. 20, 1943, by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who added, "I think Mr. Churchill made it plain we have as much right to bomb Rome as the Italians had to bomb London."

In Rome and in the neighborhood of the City, there are many targets of definite military importance. In addition to war factories built by Mussolini in recent years and to large barracks on both sides of the River Tiber, there are in Rome six big railway stations and engine-repair shops.

Possible Targets

All railway traffic destined for Southern Italy is marshaled within the boundaries of the City. Other targets include the aviation research and production center of Guidonia, the airfield at Tivoli, a chain or airports running to the Alban Hills south of the City, the civil airport, the seaplane base at Ostia west of Rome, and the aircraft factories, chemical, gas and water works on outskirts of City.

In the Rome area, there are today more than 250,000 industrial workers, mostly engaged in work connected with prosecution of the war.

Moreover, Rome is the seat of the Fascist Government. The Italian War, Navy, and Air Ministries, as well as all chief governmental departments, are in Rome. The Fascist Party has its headquarters in Rome. The Germans have made Rome the center of their manifold activities in Italy.

German military missions are established in Rome and in the neighborhood. Since June, 1940, Rome has been used as a military clearing house for Axis operations in North Africa.

Historic Associations

It is on aesthetic and sentimental grounds that arguments to spare Rome from dangers of bombing are advanced. As is well known, the City contains many ancient and medieval monuments whose destruction would constitute an irreplaceable loss and which, owing to their historic association, may be considered as the heritage of all civilized men.

Hitler and Mussolini, however, have shown the utmost contempt for aesthetic arguments when non-German or non-Italian towns are concerned. The two fascist dictators are waging total war wherein no town and no part of the civil population is immune. And Mussolini cannot expect that his Capital should receive favored treatment after he asked Hitler for the 'honor" of participating in the air bombing in London.

The United Nations themselves have been forced to wage total war, not in retaliation, but as the quickest and surest way of winning it and shortening its duration. Should they grant a particular Italian city and a considerable section of the Italian people a privileged security, they would be raising their morale and thereby postponing the day of reckoning and restoration of peace.

Since Rome is headquarters of Roman Catholic Church, its bombing and potential destruction, it is maintained, would cause distress and resentment among adherents of the Roman Catholic Church in many parts of the world, including the United Nations.

Possible Consequences

It is obvious, however, that if Rome were to be placed in a special category and be exempted from bombing on religious grounds, a great body of resentment would be aroused in the non-Roman Catholic world, leading possibly to dangerous consequences.

A large number of both Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic cathedrals and churches have been ruthlessly and systematically destroyed by the airmen of Hitler and Mussolini without evoking any protest from Italian members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican is an independent state and its neutrality and the safety of its buildings and inhabitants have not been threatened in any way by the United Nations. They have no intention of violating its neutrality.

The Vatican, however, considers that the entire city of Rome falls in some respects under its jurisdiction. At the same time, Rome is the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy.

It was from Rome that Mussolini launched his attacks against Britain, France and the United States. As long as it remains the capital of a country at war with the United Nations, Rome is in no different position from London, Washington, Moscow, or Warsaw. It is Mussolini who has placed Rome in its present plight. He and the Fascists behind him must take the consequences.

Manpower Rift Over Power Of Board's Units

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Exactly seven weeks after his authority was enlarged, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt was confronted today by a protest from presidentially-appointed members of a unit added to his commission when his powers were expanded.

He also was faced with the first public complaint from a government agency—Secretary Ickes' Solid Fuels Office, which was backed by the War Production Board—that a manpower shortage was hampering the war effort.

The protest was lodged by members of WMC's Fair Employment Practice Committee against Mr. McNutt's "indefinite postponement" of FEPC hearings scheduled for next week to inquire into charges of discrimination against Negroes in the railroad industry.

The Ickes' complaint was that, despite appeals to it since last summer, WMC had provided "little or no" help to five Far Western States in getting at least 2,000 experienced miners to dig coal needed in the Northwest because of a fuel shortage.

The FEPC, originally set up by President Roosevelt as an independent, seven-man group to combat racial and religious discrimination, expressed "very strong feeling" that its hearings should be "re-scheduled and held as soon as possible."

At the same time, it was disclosed by FEPC officials that three members of the committee—Chairman Malcolm S. Maclean, Hampton, Va.; Mark Ethridge, Louisville, Ky., newspaper executive, and Col. David Sarnoff, New York—had resigned and a reorganization would be necessary.

Oil Pipeline Open To Illinois After Six Months' Work

NORRIS CITY, Ill., Jan. 23 (AP)—A stream of oil from the East Texas oil fields is bubbling through the world's longest pipeline today toward this terminus.

The final link in the $35,000,000 Texas-to-Illinois section of a line that eventually will reach Philadelphia and New York was slipped into place yesterday, six months after construction was started to alleviate the Eastern oil shortage.

Oil pumped into the line yesterday at Longview, Texas, will reach Norris City the first week in February. Until tank-car loading facilities are completed, the oil will be pumped into the pipeline network of the Ohio Oil Company.

Capacity of the new 24-inch conduit will be 300,000 barrels daily. When the second 875-mile leg to the East is finished, the line will hold 4,000,000 barrels of oil, the equivalent of one day's production by all of the wells in the United States.

Eighty electric motors will pump the oil eastward.

Father and Son Episode

Associated Press

It Happened in Washington

Wall Doxey of Holly Springs, Miss., a former senator, receives congratulations from his son, Wall, Jr., upon his appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, succeeding Chesley W. Jurney, who resigned Jan. 19 after holding the post since 1933. The appointment of a former member to the Sergeant-at-Arms post is without precedent.

'43 Style 'Books for Buddies' Brings Call to All Civilians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Battalions of America's best-loved books, from your library and mine, are marching off to war today, headed for Guadalcanal and Alaska, for the naval bases, the army camps and the merchant ships, in the big drive of the 1943 Victory Book Campaign to supply America's first-class fighting men with first-class reading matter.

Inaugurated Jan. 5 and continuing through March 5, the drive is swinging along at high speed with the heads of 500,000 [count 'em] organizations—labor unions, commerce and industry chambers, farm groups, parent-teacher associations, social services, women's and youths' groups—pledging unstinted support.

The opening publicity guns, when President Roosevelt and members of Congress contributed treasured volumes on the steps of their respective offices, have now been laid away; and the American Red Cross, American Library Association and United Service Organizations, sponsoring triumvirate, are settling down to the vital task of "calling all books," getting them to the public libraries or other assembly points and dispatching them to camps inside America and across the Seven Seas.

It's a typically American campaign. Someone—Jane Schwarz, a government worker in Washington—wrote a ditty which has been accepted as theme song and runs in part like this:

"We're calling good books
Right out of their nooks
And drafting them for the Yanks,
So take from your treasure
And add to the pleasure
Of all the men in the ranks."

Folks are getting fun out of depleting their favorite shelves. Congressmen autographed their donations at the Capitol the other day. Not to be outdone, the Congress of Industrial Organization' Book Committee evolved a book plate to be pasted inside its contributed volumes. The American Women's Voluntary Services has done likewise. Now, the American Federation of Labor unions are "autographing" their contributions by stamping names of donating locals inside the covers.

That's all right with the committee, for autographs give a personal touch, just so long as addresses are not included. The Army and Navy doesn't like to have its boys writing to strangers.

With rubber and gas shortages pinching transport, campaigners are evolving unique ways of amassing the books. In New York, Borden and Sheffield milk drivers have agreed to pick up book bundles along with their empty milk bottles in the morning. Teamsters are cooperating in smaller communities. Patriotic youngsters, Boy Scouts and others, are making door-to-door canvasses and wheeling off the results in express wagons. Department stores and theaters, completing the "our town" aspect, have established collection boxes.

What kind of books do the boys, and girls, in the services—the soldiers, sailors, airmen, coast guardsmen, marines, Waacs, Waves, Spars and merchant sailors—want? The Army's Special Service Division made a survey and the answer is, that the serviceman's taste is just the same as that of the civilian. Which means that the book you'd like to keep yourself is the one to give!

Save the Children Federation Reaches Record Mark in Social Welfare Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 — Announcing its first million dollar year in social service for child welfare, the Save the Children Federation held its eleventh annual meeting here this week with a report of disbursals totaling $1,133,465. Of this amount, $619,800 represents the appropriation for child rural welfare work in the United States, and $397,362 the proportion sent overseas.

The substantial growth of the organization during the past year was implicit in the 205 per cent jump in cash contributions to its activities. This funded $529,987 worth of commodities for underprivileged American children and $176,465 for overseas child war victims.

Small rural schools under federation sponsorship now total 325 as compared with 50 in 1938, and the service is now maintaining 29 nursery homes in England, Scotland, and Wales for bombed-out child evacuees between two and five years of age. Four of the latter are "around the clock" institutions sheltering the children of mothers in war industries. As a pioneer in this activity, the federation has two day nurseries in America for children of war work mothers, one in Detroit and the other in Buffalo, N. Y. Collections in its children's clothing crusade in which nearly 500 school societies participated, accumulated half a million pounds of clothing.

The federation's wartime "adoption" plan has found 10,000 sponsors of British children.

The federation is now expanded from its two-county beginning in Kentucky in 1931 to 70 county welfare committees extending from the Appalachian highlands into the Ozarks of Missouri, with one project in the Brazos Valley, Texas.

New corporate members elected to the federation include Dr. Walter William Pettit, Director of the New York School of Social Work; the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Assistant Professor of Education at New York University.

Fluffy Contribution to Patriotism In Oklahoma Waac's Bonnet Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Feminine fashions on Fifth Avenue will be tuned up this year by Uncle Sam, according to a WAAC song, "There'll Be a New Style Bonnet in the Easter Parade," just coming off the "Tin Pan Alley" presses here. This fluffy contribution to patriotism is the work of Lieut. Ruby Jane Douglas, special service officer of the WAACS and former vocal music supervisor of public schools in Bristow, Okla.

Lieutenant Douglas, who has written other songs, is "at least one in a hundred," declared an official of the Leeds Music Corporation, publishers of the new song, because she writes both tunes and lyrics, and writes them well.

"We thought enough of her work, which heretofore has not been published, to accept several of her songs," explained Michael H. Goldsen, Vice-President of the firm. "It was found to have a very professional touch, to be gay in spirit and to show definite musical talent. The Easter bonnet number is very lovely in style, having a topical character which suggests the woman in service."

Probably more important than the theme of military millinery is "The WAAC Is In Back of You," song, which promises to become the official lyric in this branch of service. It was written by Lieutenant Douglas the day she was inducted and she traces its rhythm to the clicking sounds of her car on the highway pavement.

These and other songs by the same composer will be a feature of the opening of a WAAC show in Daytona, Fla., scheduled for early in March.

$1,000,000 Fire Loss Of Barracks in West

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23 (AP)—Fire which destroyed 25 barracks buildings Jan. 22 at an internment camp adjoining the camp Carson, Colo., Army training camp caused damage estimated by Army engineers at $1,000,000, the Seventh Service Command announced Jan. 21. The buildings were unoccupied and no one was injured.

Engineers reported to the Service Command that one of the buildings which had a fire guard in it was blown by high winds against a second structure, starting a blaze that spread throughout the camp.

Two officers from the division engineers office here left by plane to make a survey of the damage to the recently completed buildings.

Wickard Bans Milk Bottles Under Quarts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A sweeping series of economies in the marketing of fluid milk was ordered yesterday by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who decreed that deposits must be collected on bottles and other containers and that no more pints or half pints shall be delivered to homes or sold in retail stores.

The order, he explained, will conserve bottles and other materials, manpower, delivery equipment, gasoline and rubber tires.

The aim, Mr. Wickard stated, is to enable milk distributors to pay dairy farmers more for their milk, where necessary, while at the same time holding consumer price increases to a minimum.

In some areas producer prices have been increased recently. Mr. Wickard, acting as Wartime Food Administrator, said it may be necessary to boost producer prices in other areas in order to encourage greater production of milk. Ordinarily such increases are passed on to consumers. Distribution savings should, he said, make consumer price increases unnecessary, or at the most much smaller than otherwise would be the case.

The deposit must not be less than 1 cent for each glass container of four quarts or less used in the sale of milk or cream for consumption off the premises of the handler. The deposit on milk cans and cases must not be less than 25 cents each.

Sales to the armed forces were exempted from the restriction on size of package and from the deposit requirement. Sales in the New York City area will be exempted for 90 days from the requirement that purchases be confined to not more than two handlers.

This latter exemption was made, Mr. Wickard said, to facilitate the development of a broader economy program for the New York City area, which includes counties in northern New Jersey.

Martinique Major Joins Forces Of Fighting French

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Fighting French headquarters here announced Jan. 22 that Maj. R. Sarrat, Commander of the French Garrison on Martinique, had "escaped" from the Caribbean island and joined the forces of the Fighting French.

The announcement quoted Major Sarrat as saying that since the American landings in North Africa the bulk of the French population of Martinique has been openly hostile to the Vichy Government.

It said Major Sarrat and other volunteers recently arrived from Martinique related that a petition signed by several hundred persons was submitted to Admiral Georges Robert, the French High Commissioner, urging re-entry of the French Caribbean possessions into the fight against the Axis.

The United States does not recognize Martinique as a Vichy possession, but deals directly with Admiral Robert as the "ultimate French authority" in the Caribbean. An agreement has been concluded with him which, the State Department recently explained, safeguards American interests against Axis intrigue or surprise moves involving French Western Hemisphere possesion.

69 Air Navigators Get Naval Diplomas

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, Commander of the Gulf sea frontier and Commandant of the Seventh Naval District, presented diplomas Jan. 22 to 69 graduates of the Navy's precedent-setting Air Navigation School at the University of Miami.

It was the first time that the Navy has trained officers and cadets as navigation specialists. Twenty-five cadet members of the class were commissioned ensigns.

Capt. A. W. Radford, Director of training, Bureau of Aeronautics, told the class trained under the direction of Pan American Airways that the program for training men as navigation specialists probably would be dropped after the pilot training program was stepped up to the plane production program. The Navy policy is to have all navigators trained also as pilots.

Ensign Lillis A. Shafer of Red Wing, Minn., was presented with a medal by Pan American Airways for being the honor man of the class with an average of 97.4 per cent.

OPA Plans Pay Roll Of $121,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Joint Congressional Economy Committee was told yesterday that the Office of Price Administration planned to have 63,000 persons on its pay roll by July 1 at an aggregate salary of $121,000,000.

This would mean an increase of 27,279 employees since Oct. 31, 1942, when the agency had 35,721 employees, of whom 31,051 were outside of Washington.

The OPA figures were presented in a closed session, along with estimated personnel increases in other Federal agencies, for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

American Lifeboats To Carry Testaments

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 23

The American Bible Society has announced that the War Shipping Administration has given orders to companies operating vessels under its control to obtain from the Society free New Testaments for rafts and lifeboats.

In making the announcement yesterday, the Society said it expected approximately 20,000 New Testaments to be distributed. Waterproof coverings serve to preserve them even if they have been submerged for days at a time.

Stanford Sets Up History Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. — An Institute of American History has been established at Stanford University and will undertake work that has not yet been attempted elsewhere in the interpretation and presentation of American history.

The purpose of the Institute is to examine current conceptions of American History and current methods of presenting American history in the schools, colleges and universities of the nations, says Dr. Edgar Eugene Robinson, executive head of Stanford's department of history, who has been named as director of the Institute.

Financed for a period of five years by several California professional men, the Institute will have as an advisory board, in addition to Dr. Robinson, five other members of the Stanford history department.

Spangler's New York Call Opens Republican Tour of 48 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The 1944 national Republican "blue print" had initial state-by-state drafting here this week as Harrison E. Spangler, new Republican National Chairman, made New York first stop in a canvass of the 48 Commonwealths with which he is beginning his management program.

Sitting in with the New York organization's newly elected Executive Committee in day-long sessions here yesterday, which saw the resignation of Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt as National Committeewoman and unanimous choice of Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., as her successor, Mr. Spangler found his eastern confreres joined with him in full confidence in the national import of current rising Republican fortunes.

Asserting that, while he was not talking candidates or making party policy, the party tide that was running in November was still on the upsurge and unmistakably boded Republican triumph in the 1944 Presidential test, the National Chairman declared he had "never seen a better nor more earnest" organization than that headed in the Empire State by Edwin F. Jaeckle.

Mr. Spangler, whose next scheduled stop is Kansas, where he will participate in Topeka's "Kansas Day" observance next week, voiced great interest in Governor Dewey's handling of a fiscal program that already has effected major "stream-line" changes in the New York economy. He did not, however, see either Mr. Dewey or Wendell L. Willkie, Republican titular leader, while here this time.

A highlight of the day was Mrs. Pratt's withdrawal from her 13-year National Committee incumbency and the designation to her post of Mrs. Weis, Vice-Chairman of the Monroe County Republican Committee and just retired President of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Pratt has been identified with party activity since women received suffrage, as, successively, Republican co-leader of Manhattan's "Silk Stocking" Fifteenth Assembly District, first woman to be elected to New York City's Board of Aldermen and New York's first woman in Congress.

She was retiring at this time, she announced, in the wish "to give another woman an opportunity to become acquainted with other members of the committee before the 1944 presidential campaign."

The election of Mrs. Weis brings an up-State New Yorker to the Committee post for the first time in many years. She was born in Chicago, but has been resident most of her life in New York, where her father, the late Charles H. McCullough, Jr., was President of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

The day ended with a dinner in honor of Mr. Jaeckle and J. Russel Sprague, Republican National Committeeman, both of whom, looking ahead to 1944, affirmed the Spangler assertions that the party today enjoyed unprecedented unity and that a change in the national administration was next on the political calendar.

Mr. Sprague welcomed reports "from State after State of men who might be presidential timber" as victory presage that, "when 1944 rolls around, the Republican Party will offer to the people a worthy candidate who will be elected."

Mr. Jaeckle pictured a unified New York organization that would redeem 1942 campaign pledges "in full measure." He appraised President Roosevelt's controversial appointment of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman and Bronx County leader, as Minister to Australia as "just another contradiction of the Administration's professed suspension of politics for the duration," and the succession of Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to the Flynn chairmanship as "political dictatorship."

The 1942 Republican gains, he asserted, were popular rejection of the "ridiculous Flynn doctrine" that it would be unpatriotic to elect Republicans to Congress.

As for New York State, Mr. Jaeckle declared that Governor Dewey already had approached his exacting wartime duties with vision and courage to make the maximum resources of the State available for winning the war.

N. Y. Coal Shortage Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Coal dealers said today that termination of the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania had removed the danger of a coal shortage here and would soon end the rationing system by which companies had limited families to a ton or less on each delivery, while simultaneously oil dealers saw some improvement ahead in the fuel oil shortage with the order by Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Administrator, banning tank car deliveries of gasoline to the East Coast so as to permit larger shipments of fuel oil.

Meanwhile State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, dispatched to New York by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to investigate charges of illegal discrimination in fuel oil sales by big companies, took testimony from small dealers and dealer associations here. Most of the complainants, Mr. Goldstein said, sold to consumers in New York, Long Island and in Westchester County. They charged that large oil concerns refused to supply "all comers," furnishing regular customers first, a procedure which if substantiated would constitute a violation of State laws against monopoly.

Sylvan L. Joseph, OPA Regional Administrator, said the pleasure-driving band, in effect now for two weeks, had saved an estimated 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline locally. Driving in New York City had fallen off 60 per cent since Jan. 7, while use of passenger cars had been reduced 75 to 80 per cent, he added.

U. S. Servicemen in Alaska Welcome New Log-Cabin Entertainment Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—United States soldiers stationed in Alaska were tremendously pleased when a big comfortable lob cabin was put up as a servicemen's center and they didn't have to look to the local beer halls for their only source of entertainment, according to Miss Margaret Conrardy United States Service Organizations hostess at Anchorage, who is here on a month's leave.

First woman to serve in the USO's Overseas Division, Miss Conrardy told reporters at organization headquarters that when she arrived in Anchorage in September, 1941, as a Y. M. C. A. staff worker, a small clubroom in a church basement was the only soldier recreation except for one movie house and "many soloons."

"The boys said it was wonderful to have some place to go besides a beer hall," she declared. "They said they were tired of standing at a bar."

The church basement clubroom has been replaced by a cabin valued at $34,000, for which the soldiers themselves cut and hauled logs. A lounge, snack bar, reading room, two bowling alleys and a dark room are included in its equipment, and it's soon to have a $10,000 addition.

Miss Conrardy said United States soldiers in Alaska didn't mind going back there after furloughs in the states, despite lonely outpost assignments. They like the frontier life and the absence of rationing, even though it means few girls or fancy foods, she explained.

Girls are a scarce commodity at Anchorage, the hostess continued. At Friday night dances, the percentage is about 40 girls to 300 or 500 men. Most of the junior hostesses come from "the States" and are working for engineers, banks, or the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Anchorage is a boom town, having increased from 4,000 to 12,000 persons since the war began, but the hospitality in the few civilian homes can't cope with the vast Army population.

The loneliness of outpost duty is a big USO concern, but this will be met in part early in February when a mobile canteen, including a movie projector, record players, books and magazines, will be sent out from Anchorage.

Mail is another problem for the soldiers, Miss Conrardy added. Often a letter two months old will arrive along with a letter a week old. The hostess said one of her busy tasks was counseling men who feared the girls back home "wouldn't wait" for them.

Heads Air Award Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Dr. George W. Lewis, for many years director of aeronautical research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, has been elected new chairman of the Collier Trophy Award Committee. This announcement was made by Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautics Association.

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A Saturday Page

Trained CCA Girls Take Over Child Care, Freeing Mothers for War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Clarence, N. Y.

The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington now has before it for consideration the CCA Plan, now official in Erie County, N. Y., which has been submitted by a local OCD with the recommendation that it be adopted for all the United States.

CCA, a brand new set of triplets in the alphabetical maze that has stemmed from the war effort, means Child Care Aide and is the title conferred on graduates of one of the first study courses of its kind, designed to train teen-age girls to take care of children of war-activity mothers.

Originating last fall with the Family Life Study Club of the Williamsville, N. Y., Home Bureau Unit, the new training course already has spread to adjacent communities in the county, and state legislation is being sought to establish an official status for girls who complete the work satisfactorily.

Official Insignia

An official insignia also is being sought to denote the rank of the girl graduates. A plastic button with the initials CCA has been suggested. Pending such recognition, the Child Care Aides wear uniform blue aprons with the letters CCA embroidered on the bib.

The nineteen Williamsville girls who are the charter graduates of the new training course are all registered as volunteers by the Town of Amherst Office of Civilian Defense and are pledged to serve without pay whenever called upon by the OCD.

Mothers who engage in war-connected activities that take them away from home are eligible to receive CCA service where available.

Mothers who have non-essential-to-the-war-reasons for being away from home may hire the services of the CCAs. In fact, the girls regard the training they have had as furnishing the best kind of references for such private jobs. They have gone into this angle thoroughly and have adopted a standard wage and hour scale.

The CCA movement began when a handful of Williamsville Family Life Study Club members, headed by Mrs. Cyril F. Crowe, former Erie County home demonstration agent, decided two things were imperative: (1) That a roster of girl volunteers was needed so that more mothers could engage in war activities; and (2) that caring for children in the home during the absence of the family required special training.

Eight Lessons

A syllabus of eight lessons was eventually submitted for approval to the Erie County Home Bureau, the Family Life Department at Cornell University and the Erie County War Council. These lessons were given on consecutive Monday evenings in Williamsville High School. Lesson 1, which was introductory, took up information the CCA and the mother must have properly to fill out the questionnaire.

This is a double mimeographed sheet which when filled out becomes an all comprehensive document. The CCA, for instance, writes down in the respective blanks the names, ages, and habits of her young charges; where the mother, father or other members of the family may be reached by phone; the phone number of the family doctor, the police, fire department, etc.

And just so Little Johnny can't put anything over, there are questions such as these under the heading of Eating Routine: "What not to give child ——— Candy ——— Cookies ———" There is also information as to whether the child is fed by glass or spoon, the size of portion and whether "seconds" are allowed.

Other items in the questionnaire take in play and bed routine, location of first-aid supplies, location of rooms, what clothing the child is to wear if he goes outdoors—questions the answers to which are calculated to enable the CCA who a moment before was a perfect stranger to step into any household and take complete and competent charge.

Child Care

Lectures on personal hygiene, how to bathe, feed and care for children; the language of child behavior; children's games, books and stories made up the remainder of the lessons. Blackout preparations also were discussed, together with hints on how to care for and amuse children during blackouts.

The ink was hardly dry on the graduation certificates of the first class than others were started in the Town of Amherst. There are now around ten in progress, and the Erie County Home Bureau reports it is besieged with requests for information about the training from other towns in the county and from other counties in the State.

LeRoy E. Fess

A Child Care Aide in action. A Williamsville (N. Y.) High School girl takes care of two children while their mother is attending a home nursing class as part of her OCD work. The CCA's wear a blue apron similar to those of the Nurses' Aides but with the initials CCA embroidered on it. While some educators point out that it is "important not to exploit" the eagerness of school children to serve in the war effort, others—and often their parents—declare that with the feeling of being needed and useful, youth is achieving new stature and self-respect.

A British Serviceman Reads Up On the United States

The Youth Round Table
Discussion by and for Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent "Editor's Window" editorial on this page under the title "Communing With the Great," struck a responsive chord in at least one Round Tabler. Until a few months ago, I had always imagined that I didn't have time enough to do as much reading as I would have liked. This used to distress me vaguely, but I didn't feel there was much I could do about it.

Now it happens that my particular job in the Army is one that leaves me with long periods of duty during which I have little to do. An ideal opportunity writing letters and reading. And one that I've been making good use of, since I'm fortunate enough to have the use of the local library.

* * *

So far, I haven't been "Communing With the Great," so much as delving into history, and learning about strange lands. It's been an enriching experience, and the more I read, the more I want to read—the more I want to learn. Since I had spent three wonderful years in the United States before joining up, I wanted most of all to learn more about the great nation which had been so good to me ever since I left England. A book on the history of Virginia made a good start, since it was in Virginia that the earliest English colonists settled. Virginia was Washington's home. And in Virginia the first capital of the young United States was established at Williamsburg.

For anyone who, like myself, comes to America without a knowledge of much of the history of the United States, I don't think there can be a better book to give them a general appreciation of the United States, its people and their characteristics, its brief but eventful and exciting history, than "Epic of America," by James Truslow Adams. I only wish every Englishman could read it, and then go over and spend a year or two in the United States. That would help dissolve any misconceptions or prejudices that English people still sometimes hold against America.

Another fine book that paints in a stirring way the great contributions to culture and national life in America of the immigrants from all the countries in the Old World, is "From Many Lands," by Louis Adamic, himself an immigrant from Yugoslavia.

* * *

For a long time most of my ideas about the American Civil War were derived from the very one-sided picture painted in "Gone With the Wind." But recently this great struggle has been made far more real and vivid for me through such books as "Reveille in Washington," and Stephen Vincent Benet's stirring epic poem "John Brown."

Finally, the hectic events of the past twenty years in America were made much more comprehensible for me through reading the massive volume "America in Midpassage." Of course, there are any number of other books about the United States that I want to read, but for the moment I've turned aside to another fascinating field. I'm now reading all I can get hold of about Latin America. The more I read the more I want to read.

D. A.

* * *

Thank you, D. A., for this interesting letter. We know that others beside you have missed the Youth Round Table. Perhaps with the printing of this letter it will start up again. It is a "bull session" or general hobnob of all you young people who are in your twenties or thereabout, and it is your column, running on Tuesdays when you send in letters worth sharing.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Easy Steps to Correct English

You Can Master 'Sit' and 'Set'

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Which Is Correct This or This?	
1. The house *sets* among the trees.	1. The house *sits* among the trees.
2. *Sit* the lamp here.	2. *Set* the lamp here.

The correct sentences are at the right.

You never need to be confused in using these two verbs *sit* and *set* when you understand a few facts concerning them. As we have learned, it is necessary to know the principal parts of every verb we use. Notice the principal parts of *to sit:*

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
sit	sat	sat	sitting (Takes no object.)

Learn the principal parts by repeating these sentences; then you can change to other subjects easily.

1. I *sit* today. (Present time.)
2. I *sat* yesterday. (Past time.)
3. I have *sat*. (Past participle.)
4. I am *sitting*. (Present participle.)

Here are the essential facts to know concerning this verb, *to sit*, which is quite similar to the verb *to lie* (to recline).

1. *To sit* means to assume position, to recline. Thus, things, as well as persons and animals, can *sit*.
2. *To sit* does not take an object; it is complete without an object.

We show that things can sit as well as animals or persons by saying:

1. A vase *sits* on the table. (Present time.)
2. A vase *sat* on the table. (Past time.)
3. A vase has *sat* on the table. (Past participle.)
4. A vase is *sitting* on the table. (Present participle.)

Fill the blank with the correct verbs:

1. Today a chair ..... in the corner. (Present time.)
2. Yesterday a chair ..... in the corner.
3. A chair has ..... in the corner.

Thirty-third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

4. A chair is ..... in the corner.

The answers are the same as in the preceding examples.

Exercise 1

Use the correct form of the verb *to sit*.

1. (present) Please ..... here.
2. (present) Care ..... lightly upon him.
3. I have ..... in this seat for two performances.
4. (present) The child ..... quite peacefully.
5. (past) Florence ..... for hours knitting.

Have you noticed the similarity between *to lie* and *to sit*?

* * *

Now let us look at the verb *to set*.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
set	set	set	setting (Takes an) object.)

Notice that all forms of *to set* are the same:

1. Today I *set* the bench on the lawn. (Present time.)
2. Yesterday I *set* the bench on the lawn. (Past time.)
3. I have *set* the bench on the lawn. (Past Participle.)
4. I am *setting* the bench on the lawn. (Present participle.)

Here are the essential facts to know concerning this verb:

1. *To set* has a meaning different from *to sit*. *To set* shows that a person, place, or thing has been *placed* somewhere by means of a force or power *outside* of—external to—itself.
2. *To set* takes an object; it *needs* an object to complete its meaning.

Notice that *to set* means *to place* and takes an object:

1. The child *sets* (places) the lamp on the table.
2. The child *set* (placed) the lamp on the table.
3. The child has *set* (placed) the lamp on the table.
4. The child is *setting* (placing) the lamp on the table.

Exercise 2

Use the correct form of the verb *to set*.

1. (present) Please ..... the radio in this corner.
2. (past) Who ..... this stool on the terrace?
3. (future) Will you please ..... the chair there?
4. (past) Gently he ..... the child in the swing.

Exercise 3 (A Review)

Strike out the incorrect form of the verb.

1. Please (sit, set) the chair on the rug.
2. I shall (sit, set) here.
3. Please (set, sit) the lamp there.
4. I (sat, set) with him for an hour.
5. The old house (sits, sets) back from the highway.
6. The sculptor (sit, set) the statue there.
7. The former statue (sat, set) here.

Conclusion: *Sit* and *set* claim individuality (like *lie* and *lay*): *sit* expresses *oneness; set* expresses *twoness*.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—sit; 2—sits; 3—sat; 4—sits; 5—sat.
Exercise 2: 1—set; 2—set; 3—set; 4—set.
Exercise 3: 1—set (object chair); 2—sit (no object); 3—set (object lamp); 4—sat (no object); 5—sits (no object); 6—set (object statue); 7—sat (no object).

Lesson 34 will run in next Tuesday's news columns. Please address all correspondence to the Education Editor.

Practical Teaching

Teachers of modern languages should teach talking first, last, and always. It is of course true that there are three ends toward which they should strive: talking, reading, and writing. No single one of these can be achieved, in any real sense, without achieving, at the same time, the others. But talking is the most important of the three, because the average student—and it is with him that teachers have most to do—will never learn to read and write well unless he is stimulated by the sense of satisfaction that comes with an ever-increasing ability to talk.

Washington Inter-American Training Center

Through the Editor's Window

Ten Milestones of Education in 1942

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a democratic country, education is the concern of everyone. If we are to discharge our duties as citizens we must, among other things, support the good and expose the unsound in education. In order to do this we must be well informed.

During the past year the Education Front experienced dynamic changes and adjustments. How many of these have you been following? One way of testing your own knowledge and judgment in this field is to make a list of what you consider the ten outstanding educational events of 1942.

By way of a check, you may find interesting the list (not arranged according to importance) published recently in the Educational Press Association's bimonthly News Letter. But before you look at the Ed-Press list, make out your own—and don't peek!

* * *

1. Launching the High School Victory Corps. (Do you all know what the High School Victory Corps is?)
2. The Army-Navy Plan to make use of selected colleges for war training centers. This plan, although not carried through by every college, provides "a major blueprint for higher education for the duration."
3. The Institute on Education and the War, held in Washington last August to discuss the direction the schools and colleges should take. More than 700 top educators took part.
4. Conversion of the nation's public school programs to war purposes, with special emphasis on aviation and pre-flight education.
5. Vocational training of more than 2,500,000 workers for war production purposes; education's awakening to the importance of vocational and industrial training generally; and the schools' effort to provide technical training for future candidates for the armed service through pre-induction training.
6. The campaign to insure equalization of educational opportunities through help of the Federal Government (S. 1313)—Federal Aid.
7. Passage of the Brown amendment to the Hatch Act restoring political rights to teachers.
8. Scrap campaigns conducted by 30 million school children.
9. Launching the child care program by the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, in co-operation with the U. S. Office of Education and the Children's Bureau.
10. The 1940 report of the Bureau of the Census, revealing the extent of illiteracy in the United States.

* * *

An interesting list, don't you find it so? How did yours compare? It would be exciting to see what our British readers consider their ten outstanding educational events. Some significant things have happened to education in Britain within the year. If we get any letters we'll incorporate them into one of our columns.

Note that by "outstanding" we do not mean necessarily ten pats on the back. Number 10 in the Ed-Press list, for example, records a serious situation, certainly not cause for cheers! However, Number 10 is a record of progress, for a situation has to be uncovered before it can be dealt with.

And having taken inventory, we again look ahead. These are truly great days for education. What lies up there beyond the horizon? We trust that among other "outstanding events" there will take form a body of practical thinking toward planning for the re-education of German youth.

Youth Cannot Be Stored

"Children and youth cannot be kept in storage," says the National Resources Planning Board in its 1942 report. "They will not stop growing older merely because adults are preoccupied with the immediate aspects of national defense. For any view that looks to the postwar period, children and youth are the most significant among human beings. They are so significant because they are in process of becoming adults and because within limits that process can be guided.

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The Home Forum

Truth Is Understandable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When perplexed and disheartened by human events, many persons turn to the Bible hoping to gain from it strength and courage through spiritual enlightenment. That the Bible continues to be revered throughout the world is a noteworthy fact. Its message is so impressive that scholars, missionaries, and humble converts have co-operated in the vast work of translating and distributing the printed text, in whole or in part, to all mankind. Despite all obstacles, unselfed, loving devotion has found means of linguistic communication and even in isolated areas the truths of the Bible have been made known, and have, in a degree, been understood.

That Truth can be understood by all was shown in the experience of Christ Jesus. Undoubtedly his method of teaching by demonstration quickened understanding on the part of his hearers. Parable, precept, and Scriptural quotation were embroidered on a web of marvelous deeds—healings of disease and sin, manifestations of supply, the overthrow of material laws, even the overcoming of death. The understanding of Truth gave Jesus power over all error, and he proved that it can be understood, experienced, practiced, and rejoiced in by all.

* * *

The desire to understand Truth, together with a willingness to obey its demands, is the first requirement. It is recorded that the common people heard Jesus gladly. But his teaching aroused the animosity of the self-righteous because it rebuked pride and hypocrisy. Humility precedes the acquisition of the spiritual understanding of Truth. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 272): **"The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek. In the soil of an 'honest and good heart' the seed must be sown; else it beareth not much fruit, for the swinish element in human nature uproots it."** Referring to Jesus' words, **"Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures,"** she adds, **"The spiritual sense of the Scriptures brings out the scientific sense, and is the new tongue referred to in the last chapter of Mark's Gospel."**

In the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, the "spiritual sense" of the Scriptures has been revealed afresh for all mankind. Previous to the publication of this exposition of her discovery Mrs. Eddy had tested her discovery by demonstrating the healing power of Truth.

That Truth is to be understood and demonstrated is axiomatic in Christian Science. Truth is God, Soul, Spirit, infinite and eternal Life and Love, and cannot be known through material sense. Truth is to be realized, expressed, lived, and loved. Only thus is Truth comprehended. Christian Science shows that Truth is practical, and is to be accepted in simple, childlike faith. So accepted and lived, Truth gives harmony and health, peace and joy. It gives an understanding of the power of divine Mind, and of man's perfection as the likeness or idea of Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 328): **"This understanding of man's power, when he is equipped by God, has sadly disappeared from Christian history. For centuries it has been dormant, a lost element of Christianity."** In the same paragraph she says: **"Understanding spiritual law and knowing that there is no material law, Jesus said: 'These signs shall follow them that believe, . . . they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them, They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.' It were well had Christendom believed and obeyed this sacred saying."**

* * *

It is the mission of Christian Science to enable all mankind to understand the truth, to gain the "spiritual sense" of the Scriptures, to understand and demonstrate the truth concerning God and man. To this end it is necessary to know that error—all evil—is unreal. Error, evil, is uninteresting, without power, cause, or effect. Its only power is to destroy itself. Error, evil, false beliefs, should be repudiated. It is folly to indulge, submit to, or fear evil. The lie of evil is to be overcome with the truth of the allness of God, good. This overcoming takes place in human consciousness, and each individual is responsible, since he possesses God-given dominion over his own thinking. The understanding of Truth furnishes the means and makes plain the method of this Christian warfare; and victory abides with Truth. Guided by the daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, we may learn to say with the Apostle John (I John 5:20): **"We know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

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Sannleikurinn er skiljanlegur

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

Margir eru þeir, sem í ráðaleysi og ótta vegna mannlegra viðburða snúa sjer til Biblíunnar í von um að finna þar styrk og hugrekki gegnum andlega fræðslu. Að Biblíunni heldur áfram að vera sýnd lotning um heim allan, er eftirtektarverð sannreynd. Boðskapur hennar er svo áhrifamikill, að lærdómsmenn, trúboðar, og auðmjúkir afturhverfendur hafa tekið höndum saman um það víðtæka starf, að þýða og útbýta til allra manna hinum prentaða texta í heild eða broti. Þrátt fyrir allskonar tálmanir hefir síngjarnslaus, elskandi huglátssemi fundið ráð til tungumálalegs sambands, og jafnvel á einangruðum stöðum hafa sannleikar Biblíunnar verið kynntir og, að talsverðuleyti, skildir.

Að allir geta skilið Sannleikann, sýndi sig á reynslu Krists Jesú. Það er vafalaust, að aðferð hans, að kenna með röksemdaleiðslu, glæddi skilning áheyrenda hans. Dæmisögur, fyrirmæli, og Ritningatilvitnanir voru skrautsaumaðar á vef úr undursamlegum afreksverkum—lækningum sjúkdóms og syndar, opinberunum nægta, kollvörpunum efnislaga, jafnvel sigrun á dauðanum. Skilningur á Sannleikanum gaf Jesú vald yfir allri villu, og hann sannaði að Sannleikurinn getur verið skilinn, reyndur, yðkaður, og glaðst yfir af öllum.

* * *

Löngunin að skilja Sannleikann, ásamt fúsleik að hlýða kröfum hans, er fyrsta skilyrðið. Það er í letur fært, að alþýðan hlýddi með gleði á Jesúm. En kenning hans vakti fjandskap þeirra sjálfrjettlátu, af því hún ávítaði dramb og yfirdrepskap. Auðmýkt fer á undan öflun andlegs skilnings á Sannleikanum. Mary Baker Eddy ritar (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, bls. 272): "Hin andlega hyggja á sannleikanum verður að ávinnast áður enn Sannleikurinn getur orðið skiljanlegur. Þessi hyggja samræmist aðeins eftir því sem vjer erum ráðvandir, ósjerplægnir, kærleiksríkir og hógværir. Í jarðveg 'ráðvands og góðs hjarta' verður að sá sæðinu, annars ber það ekki mikinn ávöxt, því hið svínslega frumeðli mannlegrar náttúru upprætir það." Hún vitnar til orða Jesú, "þér villist, af því að þér þekkið ekki ritninganar", og bætir við, "Hin andlega hyggja Ritninganna verið opinberuð á ný öllu mannkyninu. Á undan birtingu þessarar skýringar á uppgötvan hennar hafði frú Eddy prófað uppgötvan sína með því að rökfesta lækninga kraft Sannleikans.

Að Sannleikurinn verður að vera skilinn og rökfestur, er sannmæli Kristilegra Vísinda. Sannleikurinn er Guð, Sál, Andi, óendanlegt og eilíft Líf og Kærleikur, og getur ekki orðið kunnur í gegnum efnislega hyggju. Sannleikurinn verður að verða kunnur, látinn í ljósi, lifaður og elskaður. Á þann eina hátt verður Sannleikurinn skildur. Kristileg Vísindi sýna, að Sannleikurinn er hagkvæmur og á að vera móttekinn með barnslegu trúnaðartrausti. Með því að móttaka Sannleikann á þennan hátt og lifa samkvæmt honum, gefur hann samræmi og heilbrygði, frið og gleði. Hann gefur skilning á krafti guðlegs Huga, og á fullkomnun mannsins sem líkingu eða sinnismynd Hugans. Frú Eddy ritar (*ibid.*, bls. 328): "Þessi skilningur á orku mannsins, þegar hann er úr garði gerður af Guði, er, því miður, horfinn úr sögu kristninnar. Um hundruð ára hefir hann legið í dái, glatað frumefni kristinnar trúar." Í sömu grein segir hún: "Skiljandi andlegt lögmál, og vitandi að efnislegt lögmál er ekki til, sagði Jesús: 'þessi tákn skulu fylgja þeim, er trúa, . . . þeir munu taka upp höggorma; og þó þeir drekki eitthvað banvænt, þá mun það alls ekki saka þá; og þeir munu leggja hendur yfir sjúka, og þeir munu verða heilir.' Gott hefði verið ef Kristnin hefði trúað og hlýtt þessu heilaga fyrirmæli."

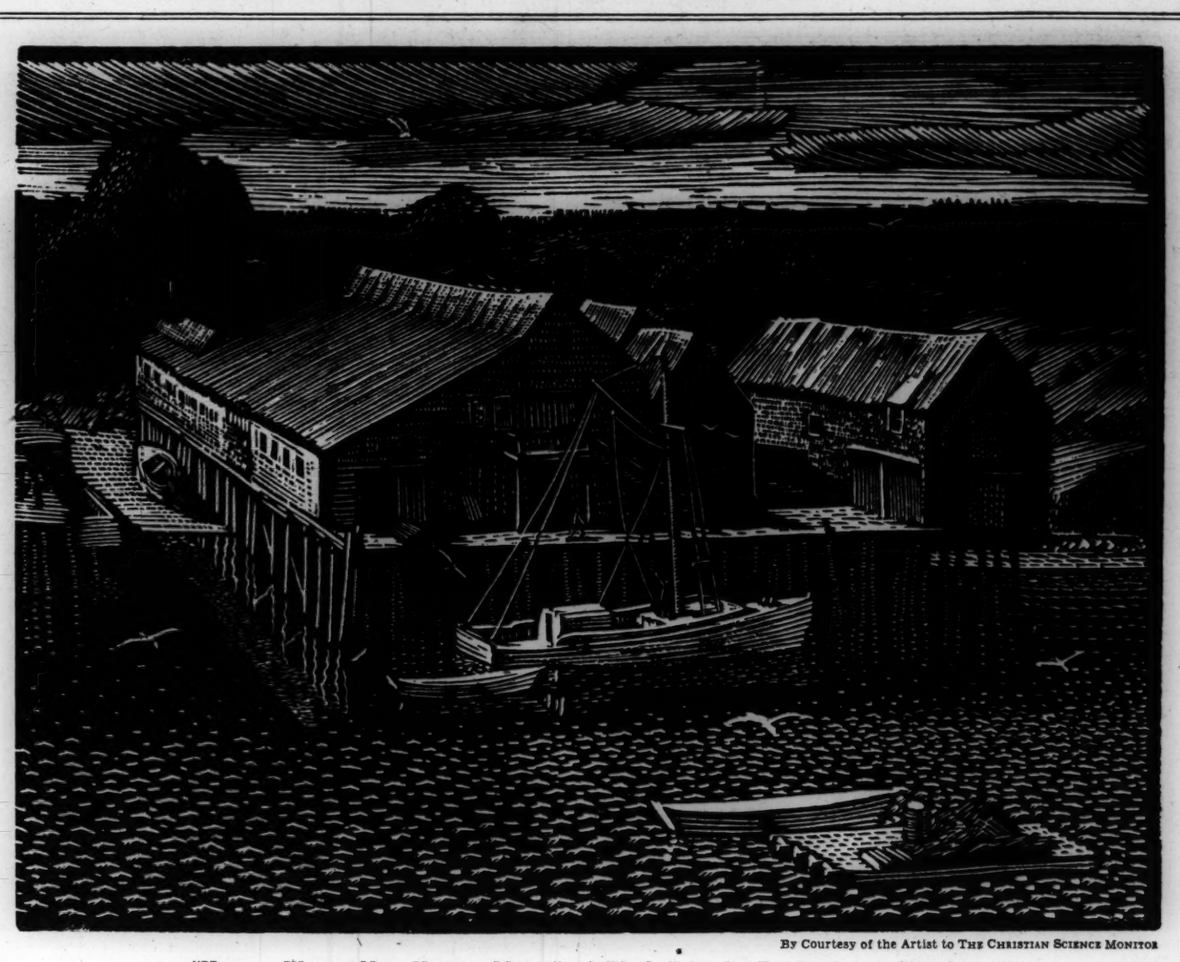
* * *

Það er ætlunarverk Kristilegra Vísinda, að gjöra öllu mannkyni það mögulegt, að skilja sannleikann, að ávinna sjer "andlega hyggju" Ritninganna, að skilja og rökfesta sannleikann hvað Guð og mann snertir. Til að ná því takmarki, er nauðsynlegt að vita, að villa—allt hið illa—er óraunverulegt. Villa, hið illa, er óhugðnæmt, án máttar, orsakar eða afleiðingar. Hún hefir aðeins orku til sjálfseyðingar. Villu, hinu illa, fölskum skoðunum, ætti að vera útskúfað. Það er heimska, að vera eftirlátsamur, sætta sig við eða óttast hið illa. Lygi hins illa verður að vera yfirbuguð með sannleikanum um alleik Guðs, hinu góða. Slík yfirbugun gjörist í mannlegri meðvitund, og sjerhver einstaklingur ber ábyrgðina, þar sem hann hefir vald af Guði gefið yfir sínum eigin hugrenningum. Skilningur á Sannleikanum lætur í tje og gjörir augljósa aðferðina til þessarar kristnu herferðar, og sigur dvelur með Sannleikanum. Með leiðbeiningunni af daglegu námi Biblíunnar og kenslubók Kristilegra Vísinda getum vjer lært að segja með Jóhannesi postula (I Jóhannesar Bréf 5:20): "Vér vitum, að Guðs sonur er kominn og hefir gefið oss skilning, til þess að vér þekkjum hinn sanna; og vér erum í hinum sanna, fyrir samfélag vort við son hans Jesúm Krist. Þessi er hinn sanni Guð og eilífa lífið."

Snowflakes

Listen: the hushed, white whisper of the snow
Brushes its cold, bright thinness on the pane;
Soft as a mother's murmur and light kiss
Comforts a child who whimpers in its sleep.
Across the lawn and through the hedge, with slow
And gentle feet, the snowflakes pace the lane
And turn it into beauty. Who shall miss
The bare brown earth, now hidden well and deep?

Dorothy E. Jacobs



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Herring Wharf, New Harbor, Maine": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

If you spread the fingers of your left hand and curl the thumb back toward the first finger, you have an excellent map of the Pemaquid region in Maine, the site of the earliest English activity in North America. The small, but excellent, anchorage enclosed by the curled thumb is Pemaquid harbor, where fishermen from England sheltered their boats and salted their catches of cod before the founding of Jamestown.

This irregular peninsula is a rugged land. Gray rocks come down to the sea. There are huge outcroppings of glacially-rounded masses of granite or ledges, with layer upon layer of rock up-ended by some prehistoric volcanic upheaval. Against these formations the sea hurls itself with pounding force, even on calm days. Inland from the rocks, the whole peninsula bristles with spiky pine and spruce. Here and there patches have been cut from the wooded areas where the several settlements have been made.

Most of the fishing activities no longer center in Pemaquid Harbor. They have been moved to the other side of the peninsula, where a long and narrow bay shelters between two of the fingers of land, the second and the third. This is New Harbor; though when it was new, no one can safely say. The weathered fishing wharves, lobster houses, and net-winding reels look as though they might have been there in 1605, when Weymouth explored a coast already known to fishermen.

In many places on this narrow inlet, the trees come so close to the shore that their dense shade turns the water, by reflection, a vivid deep green. Mirrored there are the spindly shanks of the wharves, the fish houses, and the bobbing white boats. Everywhere you look, there are brilliant details: here a stack of lobster cars gleams golden in the sun; across the way, on the sides of the houses, floats to mark the lobster traps are festooned in bright hues; beyond, nets are spread out to dry. And, in the distance, a red door or blue shutters attest some fisherman's love of color.

There are other inlets on the peninsula, but none so busy as New Harbor. On the outermost point is Pemaquid Light, a long stabbing ray by night and a dazzling brilliant when the late afternoon sun glances off its polished lenses.

At Pemaquid, history unfolded briefly during the French and Indian wars, and then passed by; but here always the sea, the rocks, the trees, the wharves, the boats, and the gulls are joined in an unending cyclorama of exciting pictures.

We Travel on the Reykjavik Bus

"How can it ever be six hours from here to Reykjavik?" Michael pondered, the map spread out on his knee.

"Ah, you will see. We stop so often." Saemund smiled.

The bus was a heavy affair, its front portion possessing four rows of padded benches into which some eighteen people could be squeezed, all sitting bolt upright with knees touching the bench ahead. Behind this was the open lorry for luggage and merchandise.

The countryside looked spacious and still around them. The fields quiet with a few grazing sheep and cattle. The sun climbed an arc so high that no shadows could be cast, and none there were to cast, for trees were not and the farms were far inland.

Here and there down the road groups of people stood waiting for the bus. At every group the bus would come to a complete stop, much greeting and many words would follow, as a passenger got in and shook hands with every one else, a sack of potatoes going up to market would be heaved into the back, or a bale of newly shorn wool, or a crate of eggs, together with odd pieces of luggage.

Sometimes a farmer would instruct the driver with purchases he wished made in Reykjavik and the arrangement might take twenty minutes. A housewife further down the road was waiting with her order. The driver took them all, never writing anything down but trusting to that memory which, from the days when the Sagas had been told, had served Icelanders well. At one place a school child, returning to Reykjavik after a holiday in the country, joined the bus—a wooden box holding her small possessions, a saddle under one arm and rubber boots under the other. Shyer than the rest, she sat with a quiet patience like that of the ponies, while the bus bumped over the rough, rutted road.

At noon they stopped at the trading centre of Selfoss for a welcome fifteen minutes' stretch, then were on their way again over lowlands smoking with hot springs, zigzagging up the great Kambar hill at a snail's pace. Near the top the lorry bus gave a gasp and came to a stop. The passengers looked at one another meaningly and began to climb out onto the road.

"Are we too heavy for it?" Michael asked. "Shall we get out and walk a bit?"

Saemund laughed. "If that were all! It's not so easy. We've given out of petrol." . . .

After a few moments the driver went to the wheel, all the passengers ranged in back of the bus and commenced to push it up the hill, thinking if they could make the crest it might conceivably coast some distance the other side. They heaved and pushed and got hot and joked for a quarter of an hour, managing to move the lorry bus some ten feet. Then they gave up and stood by the road talking. . . .

In another half hour a bus appeared over the brow of the hill and pulled to a stop by its brother. Its petrol tank was full enough to spare a little, but how to convey the fluid was the problem. Out of the new bus stepped a plumber travelling to Kotströnd. In his kit was a long piece of rubber hosing. He beamed with pride—for one day a hero—as he made the transfer. The passengers resumed their seats and the buses went on their opposite ways.—From "Quest in the Northland," by Elizabeth Yates. (New York: Knopf.)

Organ Loft

The organist that day was quite alone;
All unrestrained by any will to please
The outside world, he touched the stops and keys.
No sacramental music but his own
Fresh improvisings gloriously grown
To splendid stature, flowing forth with ease
To unpremeditated rhapsodies
Such as the little church had never known.

Once more the old familiar classic themes—
Dark Chopin nocturnes, dripping like the rain:
Wild music from *The Ring* that seemed to rock
The organ loft and bring fantastic dreams
Of legendry. Then quietly again
The fading fugue and baptism of Bach.

Bayka Russell

A Soundless Echo

There are all kinds of silences and each of them means a different thing. There is the silence that comes with morning in a forest, and this is different from the silence of a sleeping city. There is silence after a rainstorm, and before a rain-storm, and these are not the same. There is the silence of emptiness, . . . the silence of doubt. There is a certain silence that can emanate from a lifeless object as from a chair lately used, or from a piano with old dust upon its keys, or from anything that has answered to the need of a man, for pleasure or for work. This kind of silence can speak. Its voice may be melancholy, but it is not always so; for the chair may have been left by a laughing child or the last notes of the piano may have been raucous and gay. Whatever the mood or the circumstance, the essence of its quality may linger in the silence that follows. It is a soundless echo.—From "West With The Night," by Beryl Markham. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

We Wash Our Clothes

"Well, Gerda, now you must learn how to wash your clothes."

"Why?"

"Because you'll soon be grown up. You will be on your own then and must know how to do things."

"Oh! But, when I'm grown up, I'll marry and have a maid."

A faint smile touched Mother's lips. "That's not certain, dear. Besides, no maid would respect you if you could not do what you ask *her* to do."

We were living in Chicago, I was fourteen years old. I had to learn how to wash clothes and that was that!

* * *

The washwoman came on Friday and my soiled clothes were put in a tub beside hers. She was kind and—oh, wonder!—I liked it. It was fun digging my hands into the soapsuds, rubbing with all my might, seeing the linen grow white. It was exciting putting it through the wringer, my fingers almost going through, too! And then hanging it out in the fresh morning air—putting the clothespins in firmly—the blue frock next to the brown shirt. Then later I liked to rush out and pull the clothes down, ducking my face into all this sweet-smelling cleanliness, carrying it in, in the big basket, sprinkling it and making firm rolls of cool, damp linen.

* * *

That was long ago. I grew up, saw neither maid nor man and often, in the depths of my heart, I thanked Mother for making me independent of laundries.

When I came to London, I lived first in a Youth Hostel in Highgate where we all, both men and women, washed our own clothes in an immense old-fashioned sink; and then we hung them out to dry in a lovely old garden with gnarled apple trees, rows of young cabbages, and the songs of birds.

Later, living in one room in Hampstead and wondering where I could do my washing, I saw in old Flask Walk a low rambling house with a sign over the doorway, "Hampstead Borough Council Baths and Wash House." Going in, I learned that, for twopence an hour, I might wash, dry, and mangle my clothes. So early one morning, barelegged and with sandals that don't mind water, I went there with my washing.

* * *

Steam pours out; I hear running water and shouting women. At the little window the manager casts a sharp glance at the clock, writes down the time on my card and takes my fourpence. Cubicle number 10. Right after me comes a housewife who is greeted gaily, affectionately, by the others. Each newcomer is greeted that way except me, who am a stranger. An undemonstrative Northerner, this everyday tone of affection—yes, tenderness—among the "common people" is a constant surprise to me. But how I like it!

Unpractical as I am, I soon need assistance and look about me helplessly. Near me I notice a rotund little woman. She turns round, wipes the sweat from her brow, and beneath her graying hair I see two child-blue eyes staring at me. "May I help you?" she asks, as she comes toward me, drying her red soapy hands on her apron. She puts me right and I thank her. She keeps an eye on me. I don't know how to put the wet clothes into the hydro. Without being asked, she comes and shows me exactly how to do it. That is kind of her, for she risks having to pay for an extra hour due to the time she gives me. She is really uncrowned queen of the "Wash House," having come here every week to do her washing since she was married, forty years ago. Now her little grandson helps her carry home the big basket.

* * *

While the clothes are drying, we have a chat. I hear about the sons on the different fronts—one missing in Malaya—and of the daughters doing war work in the factories.

Dick, one of the staff, comes in with the towels from the baths upstairs. He is Irish and, with his wit, he has us all laughing as he hangs his things on the drier. We help each other pull the old-fashioned mangle and stretch the sheets. A blouse of mine has fallen off the drier and down on the steel tracks in the gloomy darkness. I can't see it. Mrs. Basing calls the manager and he fishes it forth with a long pole. The back is cut in shreds by the wheels. There is loud lamenting from the others. They immediately show me how a blouse should be hung up.

* * *

At the little window, I return my ticket. From the manager's flat in the basement, the song of a canary bird comes up to us. I arrived at eight o'clock and I leave at ten, with my arms full of clean clothes and in my heart gratitude for the hospitality of the English.

Gerda Graff

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Dangers in Path of Permanent Peace ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

A book could be written on the political trends and temper of the present Congress, and it would be a book worth reading, because very possibly on this Congress, if peace comes in the next two years, hangs the fate not only of the relationship of the United States to the rest of the world, but very largely of the whole problem of international collaboration after the war.

Not in years have the Diplomatic Corps been so much interested in the internal political situation in the United States. They are engaged in trying to instruct their governments back home which way the United States is going to turn. They realize the stake they themselves have in the internal policies and politics of the United States. Newspapermen, curiously enough, who often have asked questions of diplomats in the past, now find themselves queried in turn.

Which way will the United States go? Who can answer that question? The last election showed signs of a growth of nationalism in the United States, and there are evidences that this country is moving toward the Right, while, on the other hand, Britain is moving to the Left.

It is frequently asked whether President Roosevelt, who, to a greater degree than most Americans realize, is a symbol all over the world for international co-operation and of militant democracy, fully realizes the danger signals in domestic politics which may break his power to participate in world affairs. It is asked whether Mr. Roosevelt is not repeating the mistake of Woodrow Wilson, of becoming so absorbed in foreign affairs that he is losing his political touch at home.

New Deal Outnumbered

The fact is, as any political observer can see, that the New Deal group, by itself, is hopelessly outnumbered in Congress; that in the closely divided House as between 208 Republicans and 222 Democrats, perhaps a minority of only 70 or 80 of the latter are New Dealers actively committed to Mr. Roosevelt's domestic social objectives, and so different in approach from the more conservative Democrats as to constitute almost a third party.

On international affairs, President Roosevelt presumably has a larger nonpartisan following, though the support of the Republicans must be considered precarious, as a party. As Roscoe Drummond of this Bureau, who covered the convention, has pointed out, the Republican National Committee is more committed to the policy of winning the next Presidential election than it is to any fundamental international policy, and realistic Washington correspondents are only too familiar with the opportunistic nature of politicians of both parties, Democrats and Republicans alike.

Whatever one thinks of Mr. Roosevelt's choice of Edward J. Flynn as Minister-designate to Australia, it has been received with a vigorous outcry by newspapers from one end of the country to the other and hardly strengthens Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the electorate. Is Mr. Roosevelt losing his franchise from the voters, even while he is so busy watching international affairs and foreign battlefields that he is unable to deal satisfactorily with affairs at home and makes slips like this one?

And Republicans who would welcome the decline of the President's prestige and party must ask themselves in all sincerity whether they can be sufficiently confident that a Republican alternative President would be as imbued with the desire for world co-operation and collaboration with Britain as is Mr. Roosevelt. Would he turn out to be another Harding? It cannot be too strongly emphasized that opponents of Mr. Roosevelt, who nevertheless believe in his point of view on international affairs, take on a tremendous responsibility when they seek to replace him—as they must—by some other American leader.

Man in Street Decides

The course of United States foreign policy finds expression in the President and Congress, but it takes its direction ultimately from the will of the man in the street. In the long run, it is he who will decide whether the United States collaborates in the necessary steps after this war, without which a new war is a practical inevitability. An international police force is the minimum requirement, and some form of association of nations is obviously necessary. Here is a matter where the risks of not taking bold, imaginative, comprehensive action are infinitely greater than the risks of doing nothing at all.

How can the will of the public make itself manifest? The time has come, it seems to me, when a strong, militant nonpolitical organization of public-spirited citizens must be set up to see to it that no matter who is President of the country, or who is in Congress, the need for international postwar co-operation shall be carried through. This organization should have at its head a prominent citizen, and on its Board of Directors men and women of both parties of the caliber of Wendell L. Willkie. If this organization is not formed before the peace, it is apt to get into politics. Furthermore, it should get under way in time to take up the slack of the inevitable letdown and relaxation which will come after victory on the field of battle.

It must be said in all frankness that almost every student of the world situation whom this writer questions is now pessimistic about the chances of permanent peace after this war, and that this pessimism springs primarily from a belief that the United States will not meet the postwar responsibility which its prestige and power impose.

The Country Speaks: West Coast

Doubling Up for the Drones ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

If there are drones in the hive and the hive is under attack, it becomes a necessity for some of the workers in the hive to do double duty. Without going too deeply into the matter of drones —there are no statistics on the subject—it can be boasted for the United States that it has the workers who will take up double duty.

One West Coast young man who has not yet been called to military service because there is a baby daughter at his house, works full time at his office job, hurries home to sleep for a few hours, and then scoots for a shipyard where he works on the "graveyard" shift, starting about midnight.

An advertising agency man, whose production is measurable in terms other than hours in his advertising work, works at that job in faster tempo than formerly to shorten his day slightly, and checks in at another shipyard late every afternoon to take a regular place on the swing shift as an electrician.

Housewives who cannot be replaced at home are taking up all kinds of occupations in the war production plants, and in stores, offices, and other civilian services which are short-handed.

In many and many a home "mother" has to leave for her wartime job elsewhere at about the time other members of the family leave. This means a share-the-work plan at home for all concerned.

At a recent launching of a Liberty Ship at a West Coast yard one of the many women welders who had helped build the ship was called upon to say a few words to the small assemblage. Launchings come so frequently in some of the yards now that the workers do not interrupt their short lunch periods to attend.

This particular woman welder, clad in steel helmet and the protective leather clothing many welders wear, told the small crowd very gently that her Navy son had been in the early battles around the Solomon Islands. The Navy has informed her that he won't come back.

"So I work," she said, "and am glad to be of some help to the cause he served."

Another worker on the same ship, a man, had also given a son in the battles in the Pacific.

"Two of us work," he said, meaning his wife, as well. "We do the best day's work we can. And we're putting all the money we can into war bonds. We've more than a thousand dollars in bonds already, and we won't touch them when income tax time comes around. We're saving enough cash for that. We want to do all we can to help win the war."

A judge of the lower courts in one West Coast city finds that he can keep up with his calendar and still work a full shift at a close-in shipyard. He gives a good day's work, the shipyard's office reports.

The number of persons working at two jobs may never be known, for not too many questions are asked in the present period of manpower shortage. It is known that in the Portland area, where some of the shipyards are operating at only part capacity due to lack of hands, a great many persons otherwise employed are also working a shift on the ships. Their contribution is appreciated.

Perhaps sometime it won't be necessary for these or other workers to do double duty. Perhaps, that is, the drones will awaken and be ashamed to have others do their share of the work.

To Change the Subject:

Putting Zip in Shipbuilding ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Other shipbuilders are still a little skeptical about Henry J. Kaiser's record-breaking pre-fabricated ships.

"We're going to beat him by reducing the time from keel-laying to launching to 27 minutes," boasted one of Mr. Kaiser's competitors here recently.

When his friend looked dubious, the shipbuilder explained: "We're going to build the entire hull and superstructure without the keel. Then we'll lay the keel and fasten it to the hull with zippers. It will take just 27 minutes."

Representative Clare Luce's most embarrassing moment in her first few days of Congress came with a letter from her constituents, the Danbury, Conn., hatmakers, berating her for having her picture taken with a scarf over her hair on the opening day.

"I have a hat," Mrs. Luce assured reporters. "One day I will wear it and it will keep you busy writing for a week."

"Is it a Danbury hat?" she was asked.

She swallowed hard. "Sometimes," she quoted, "'Congressmen must rise above principle.' Yes."

A strange-looking object which recently hung outside a window in the new Municipal Center was a "rubber overshoe" sent to Rubber Director William M. Jeffers for study.

Made of thiokol, it smelled so, Mr. Jeffers' assistants decided either they would have to go or it, so they suspended it out the window on a four-foot rope until rubber experts got around to examining it.

If you have a secretary who talks too long on the telephone, the Federal Communications Commission [unofficially] recommends you just say, "nuts" to her. "NUTS" stands for "no unnecessary talking, sister."

As the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites by their inability to pronounce the word "shibboleth," so the War Department's new booklet for United States soldiers in China advises testing persons under suspicion with the word "lalapalooza."

The theory is that Japanese will fail because they can't pronounce "l." But some Americans who have lived long in China have discovered a catch. Chinese of several provinces, including Szechuan, seat of the National Government—have about as much trouble with the "l" as the Japanese do, they say.

Remember the Coolidge story about the preacher who was "against" sin in his sermon? Well, cross it off your repertoire.

Theodore Joslin, longtime Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, later secretary to President Hoover and now du Pont public relations chief, has confessed he made it up. He gave the story to Richard Oulahan, of the New York Times, one day when Mrs. Coolidge was absent from the First Congregational Church, and it went all over the country, much to the displeasure of Mr. Coolidge, confided Mr. Joslin.

'Teaser Slogan' On 'Information' Leads to Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Just before the "Information Please" program began at 8:30 o'clock last night over the NBC network, two announcers were served notice to appear in court Jan. 26 to determine whether repetition of a "teaser slogan" in their radio script was "annoying listeners."

The notices were served on Milton Cross and Basil Ruysdael. The program is sponsored by the American Tobacco Company.

Dan Golenpaul, owner and producer of "Information Please," disclosed that he had obtained from Justice Carroll G. Walter of the New York Supreme Court an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued to restrain repetition of the slogan.

The slogan heralds a new American Tobacco Company program and was repeated 10 times in last night's radiocast. The slogan was:

"The best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall. Yes, the best tunes of all move to Carnegie Hall."

"It is my firm belief that the repetitive use of this slogan on 'Information Please' would annoy listeners and mar the entertainment value of the program," Mr. Golenpaul said in a statement.

The current difficulty is not Mr. Golenpaul's first slogan trouble with his sponsors. He said he recently requested and received release from his contract over a dispute involving the slogan "Lucky Strike green has gone to war."

"Information Please" has two more performances for the tobacco company and then it will go on the air over NBC under sponsorship of the H. J. Heinz Company. The new program is scheduled to begin Feb. 15, Mr. Golenpaul said.

Chinese Puppet Used by Japan in War Manifesto

May be part of scheme to give legal cloaking on property seizures in postwar program.

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Obscurity still cloaks the reasons for the declaration of "war" against the United Nations by the counterfeit Wang Ching-wei National Government of China.

The one possible function it might serve would be to afford a basis of legality (always prized by the Japanese when it can be had without cost) for certain alterations in the status of United Nations property and persons within occupied China.

Japan has been playing an intricate and apparently meaningless game throughout its newly conquered regions, including the Philippines, in altering the semblance of legal position as regards company ownerships and so on.

This seems to be based on the hope of a draw outcome in the battle of the Pacific, with subsequent argument concerning surviving assets in the newly occupied territory. If such is the case, it strengthens the hands of those Americans and others who feel that the only durable outcome in the Pacific must be a decisive trouncing of Japan—with no room for any sort of argument whatever.

"Great Step Forward"

Fittingly enough it was Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo in Tokyo who announced the existence of "formal hostilities" between Wang Ching-wei China and the United Nations. Mr. Wang was said to have declared war against both the United States and the British Empire. But Mr. Wang himself was not even quoted. Premier Tojo provided both words and music, announcing the fact and gratuitously adding his opinion that this constituted a "great step forward in the prosecution of the war in Greater East Asia to crush those two enemy countries."

Most persons who thought about the matter at all had been under the impression that both the Wang Ching-wei regime, and the equally puppet Manchukuo group, had obediently followed Japan soon after Pearl Harbor in so far as the technicalities were concerned — neither having the slightest power to do more than gesticulate.

Yet almost precisely 13 months after Pearl Harbor, along comes Mr. Wang with his "Me, too!" Why?

Practically everything that had been heard from the cloistered pseudo-ruler at Nanking lately had only reflected his subservience to Japan. It has long been clear that the Japanese decided against their initial pledge to grant him a measure of real power, to the end that he might rally Chinese support behind him and away from his former colleagues at Chungking.

Seldom in the Papers

Not within the past two years, at the lowest estimate, has there been any slightest suggestion that Mr. Wang was other than what his enemies charged at the outset—a puppet. Even in Tokyo, initially subject to a heavy propaganda barrage concerning his influence and rectitude, his name seldom appeared in the newspapers during this period.

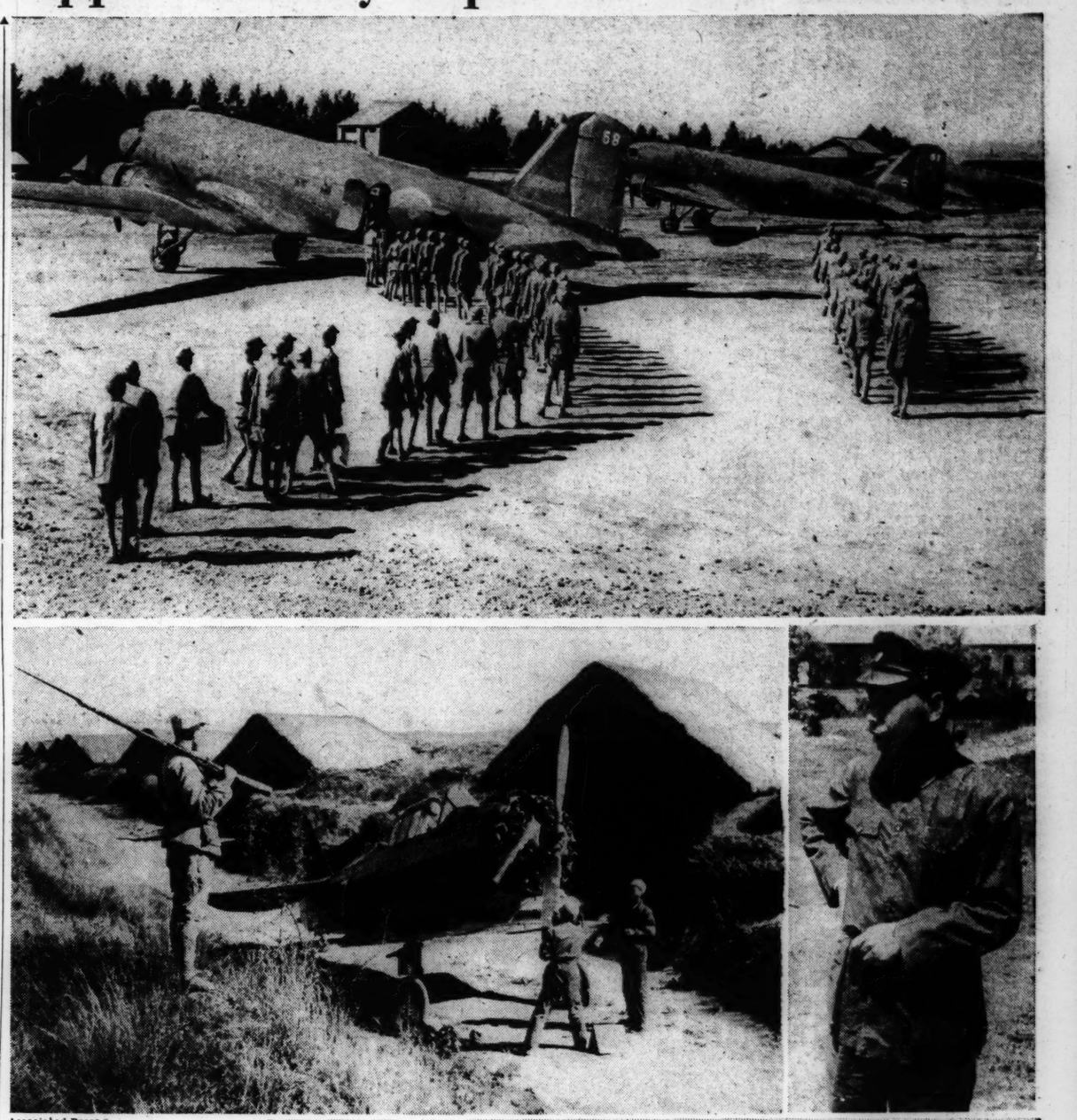
Occasionally he would emerge from his obscurity, painfully suggestive of that of a prison inmate, in order to go to Tokyo or some part of occupied China for purposes of window-dressing. His latest travel appears to have been northward to Peiping. According to Chungking advices (not always either reliable or unbiased, but often based on "grapevine" information smuggled through the lines) he was hastily rushed up to intercede between the Japanese and a mercenary Chinese army nominally attached under Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan to the Japanese.

Not for the first time by any means, the Japanese seem to have received information leading them to think it might be the part of wisdom to disarm the Chinese troops supposed to be devoted to their interest. But General Chi gathered his men at Nanyuan, a few miles south of the Peiping city walls, and intimated that any effort to part his troops from their means of livelihood would be met with resistance.

Mr. Wang and a force of Japanese soldiers arrived simultaneously. The former was reported to have been quite unsuccessful—which sounds reasonable, since Mr. Wang's Nanking regime was set up after and somewhat competitively with a Peiping group which clung to its scanty prerogatives and looked upon Mr. Wang as rival rather than boss.

Whether the Japanese army had any better luck in getting the guns away from General Chi's men (who would then by old custom become beggars without any way of support except public charity) is not related. There seems to be no connection whatever between this incident and Nanking's declaration of war against the United States and Britain unless it was supposed in some measure to counterbalance Mr. Wang's chagrin over his North China failure.

The war declaration is summed up in a Chungking broadcast as "only another ludicrous act in the puppet show with which the Japanese attempt to create the illusion that there exists in China a government other than that at Chungking." If by this time the illusion has proved itself a failure, there seems scant likelihood that the latest move will be helpful; for of all the various high-sounding declarations by Wang Ching-wei, few if any of which have been followed by even the slightest real action, this would seem to take the cake as the most inept and utterly meaningless.



Associated Press

Allies in Orient

Somewhere in China a troop unit of the Chinese (at top) marches toward big American transports of the India-China Ferry Command. Just below is seen a Chinese soldier standing guard as repairs are started on a U. S. fighter plane. At the right stands Gen. Chiang Chin Kou, eldest son of the Generalissimo, who is serving as a special commissioner in the war-torn Province of Kiangsi. In the bottom picture Chinese women and children, using primitive ways and equipment, are working to enlarge an American airfield, impelled by patriotic motives to aid the ally of their country in the long war with the Japanese.

Canadian Corvettes Acclaimed for Success Against U-Boat Menace

Small, fast vessels have made name for themselves in convoy duty on Atlantic.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 — Continued menace of the German submarine and the success of Canada's fleet of small, fast corvettes in combating it, have caused the champions of the small craft to urge its use on a more extended scale.

The records show that corvettes have not only sunk submarines; they also have defended themselves against aircraft, and protected many merchant convoys across the Atlantic.

In fact, according to the Department of Munitions and Supply, Canadian corvettes have escorted more than 11,000 merchant ships across the water, carrying supplies of approximately 64,000,000 tons to the battlefronts of the old world.

With high American and British naval spokesmen emphasizing anew the gravity of the increasing tool of United Nations merchantmen, it is indicated, that new emphasis may be placed upon the corvette's role.

These small boats, whose tonnage lies in a category between that of a patrol torpedo boat and a destroyer, are lightly armed and have only their speed and maneuverability to ward off attack.

Nevertheless, the corvette is a fighting ship.

There is, for instance, the case of H. M. C. S. Oakville.

The Oakville attacked a German submarine lying off the United States coast during 1942. The submarine had surfaced. The Oakville bore down upon her. Her forward gun, of four-inch caliber, opened fire. The first shot sent the German submarine's main gun hurtling from her deck into the water. The Oakville continued firing, both with her forward gun and her lighter armament.

The Oakville's captain decided to ram the enemy submarine. Three times, thanks to the superb maneuverability of his craft, he was able to crash into the U-boat. The Canadian vessel suffered some damage, but the German submarine was sent to the bottom.

This exploit parallels that of the Canadian corvettes, Chambly and Moose Jaw, announced in November, 1942. These two ships were cruising in company when they came upon a German submarine lying in wait for an oncoming convoy.

Working as a team, the Chambly and Moose Jaw brought the submarine, which had submerged at their approach, to the surface with depth charges. There the submarine was engaged by the two corvettes with gunfire and ramming. Finally the submarine was sent to the bottom.

Another account records the story of a corvette which caught a U-boat on the surface, chased her through the dark of an Atlantic night, engaged her with gun fire, forcing her to crash dive. The corvette fired depth charges.

At dawn a Canadian aircraft reported a huge patch of oil near the scene of action, although the evidence was not considered conclusive enough to credit the corvette with a definite "sinking."

The Navy is highly exacting in its demands for proof before it will list a submarine as destroyed, Angus L. Macdonald, Minister of National Defense for Naval Services, however, recently announced that the Royal Canadian Navy had sunk four German submarines and "probably" sunk two during the past summer.

As convoy escorts Canadian corvettes have also performed notable work. The Arvida recently came into port with well over 100 survivors from ships sunk by enemy action. This is not the only rescue that she and her sister vessels have performed.

Seventeen of Canada's corvettes, it was also disclosed, took part in the United Nations invasion of North Africa.

Corvettes have ranged as far north as Iceland and as far south as the Caribbean.

In the Pacific corvettes provided a section of the fighting fleet which escorted the troop landing on the Aleutians to take the offensive against the Japanese.

Synthetic Rubber In Canada and U. S. Not for Civilians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 23—Combined synthetic rubber production of the United States and Canada provides for 300,000 to 400,000 tons in 1943 and a million-ton output in 1944, but in spite of this, there is little chance that there will be any left over for automobile tires for civilians, declared E. R. Rowzee, factory manager of the Canadian Synthetic Rubber Company, Sarnia, in a recent address before the Ontario section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The stock pile of natural rubber is rapidly going down, he said, and to meet the growing shortage a huge syntheic rubber project is being developed at Sarnia by the Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and U. S. rubber companies. The synthetic rubber program of the United States and Canada calls for a billion-dollar expenditure.

Great Britain, he said, is doing nothing in the way of developing the industry and is relying on these two countries for its supply. After the synthetic rubber is processed, most of the manufacturing for military and essential industry purposes will also be carried out on this side of the Atlantic.

German chemists were the first to develop synthetic rubber, he pointed out, and Germany has nothing to fear in the way of a rubber shortage if it can maintain its 1939 production figure of 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber. Since manufactured rubber is made from either coal, petroleum or grain, Mr. Rowzee believes Germany is in a good position, having almost inexhaustible supplies of coal. In North America there are all three sources, he explained, but it has been decided by both countries to use the waste products of petroleum which are capable of quick conversion into synthetic rubber.

Fish Price Control Extended in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (AP) — The Prices Board issued an order Jan. 22, effective immediately, bringing under price control several varieties of fish hitherto exempt from the price ceiling.

The order, limiting the mark-ups of wholesalers and retailers, applies to lobsters, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, scallops, winkles, codfish—eastern and western—herring—including sardines—haddock, smelts, mackerel, hake, halibut, and all freshwater fish except salmon and other fish which inhabit fresh water only temporarily.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	883,410
1943 volume to date	12,010,962
1942 volume to date	9,634,390

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	42.8	Prev. day	42.7
Month ago	41.3	Year ago	37.4
'42-3 high	42.8	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott4¾pf4	1	112	112	112	
Abr&Str 1g	-	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Adams E .45e	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Air Reduct 1a	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	12	½	½	½	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	16½	16	16½	+1⅛
Alleg pf xw	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allegpf$3Dwe	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
Alleg Lud (2e)	14	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	150	149¾	149¾	— ¼
Allied Kid (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Allied M (1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Allied St .15g	5	67/8	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Allied St pf 5	1	75	75	75	
Allis-C M (1)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Amal Leather	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Alpha PC1½e	5	19	19	19	
Amerada Pet 2	1	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
Am A Ch 1.20a	6	25¼	25½	25⅜	
Am Airl 1½e	1	54	54	4	—1¼
Am BS pf 5¼	1	130	129	129	—1
Am Cable & R	2	3½	½	3½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+1
Am Car & Fdy	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
Am Ch&C (2)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
AmCSug 2½e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Am Distill	3	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	9	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
AmFP72.10e	12	50½	50	50¼	+ ¼
Am & F P 2pf	18	83¾	83⅛	83¾	+ ¼
Am-H S S 3	1	34½	34½	34½	
Am Ice	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Am Locom'tive	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7e	3	13½	62½	63½	+1
Am M&F .80	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
AmM&Met½e	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Am Met (1d)	2	22½	22⅛	22½	
AmNews 1.80	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	9	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Am P&L 55pf	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56pf	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am R M (1e)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Am RMpf4½	2	77⅛	57½	57⅞	+ ¼
Am Ship B 3a	1	69¾	69	9	
Am Smelt 2	2	39⅜	39	39	— ¼
Am S&R pf 7	1	147	146	147	+ ¼
Am Stl F (2)	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel 9	16	130⅜	129⅞	130⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob (3)	2	46½	46	46½	
Am Tob B (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¾	139	139¾	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs	27	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Visc 1½g	13	34¼	34	34½	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am WW 1pf 6	5	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
Am Woolen	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8e	6	62⅞	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L&S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda 2½e	24	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Anchor HGpf 5	1	111⅛	111½	111½	— ⅜
Arch-D-M (2)	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Armour III	21	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Armour III pr pf	6	53	53	53	+ ½
Armstrong Cork	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Arnold Con ½	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds	26	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	— ½
Atchison 1½g	10	48½	48⅛	48½	— ⅛
At T&SF pf 5	3	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
Atl Coast (2e)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
AG&WI pf 5e	2	45	44¾	45	+1
Atl Refin .70e	2	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½g	2	7	7	7	
Austin N pr A	2	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
Avia Cp ¼e	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
B					
Bald Loc ct 1e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Balt & Ohio	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall .60	2	13	13	13	
Bath Ir Wk 2e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Beat Cream 1a	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Beech C RR 2	1	27	27	27	+1½
Beld-Hem .80	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Ben Avia 33⅓e	5	35½	35½	35½	
Beth Stl (6)	3	59	58¾	59	
BestFoods .60	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bigelow-S (2)	6	29	28½	28½	—1¼
Black-Dk 1.60	11	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Blaw-Kno .35e	7	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
Boeing Air 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
BonAmi B2½	1	41	40½	40½	— ⅜
Bohn A&Br 3e	4	44¼	44	44	—1
Bond Str 1.60	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
BordenCo1.40e	6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	3	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Boston&Maine	5	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Bridg'p B (1)	8	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	6	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
BristolM1.90e	1	38	38	38	— ½
Bucyrus-E ½e	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	2	3⅜	⅜	⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	1	79	79	79	— ½
Budd Wh (1e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Bullard 2½e	1	20⅞	02⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Bulova Wat 2	1	25½	5½	25½	+ ¼
Burl M 1.40a	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Burr Add(.60)	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bush Terminal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
BushTBpf2¼e	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Butler B .60e	3	57⅛	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Butte Cop ¼e	1	3½	3½	3½	
Byers (AM)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
C					
Callahan Z-Ld	1	¾	¾	¾	
Cal & Hecla 1	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Camb Wv 1¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
Canada Dr .60	2	15	15	15	
Can Sou Ry 3	1	29½	29½	29½	+1½
Canadian Pac	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5)	1	88	88	88	+ ½
Carr-Gen .20a	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Case (J I) 7e	5	85	85	85	
Case J I pf(7)	1	130	130	130	+ ¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	3	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese (2)	25	28½	27⅞	28⅜	+ ½
Celanese 5pf 5	1	97	96½	97	
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	97	97	
Celotex Cp ¾e	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Celotex pf (5)	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ½
Cent Ag 1½	4	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cent Fdy .10g	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Cent I Lpf4½	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Cent RR NJ	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed Prod	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Cert-teed 6pf	1	37⅜	37	37	— ¼
Ches & Ohio3a	18	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
Ches & O pf 4	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Chi & E Ill	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Chi Gr West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
ChiGWpf1¼e	1	12	12	12	
Chi Pn T (2)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
CRI & P 6pf	1	1	1	1	
CRI & P Tst	2	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	9	69⅝	69	69½	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
CityI&Fpf6½	1	100	100	100	
Clark Eq (3)	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
Clev&Pitt3½g	1	84	84	84	+1
Cleve Elpf4½a	1	111	111	111	+1
Climax 1.20a	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
Cluett P 2½ep	2	35¼	35½	35¼	
Coca-Cola 3a	3	92	92	92	
Colgate P ½a	5	17½	17¼	17½	
Collins & A	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Col Br A 1½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Col Br B 1½e	1	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
Col G&E .10g	40	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Col G&EpfA 6	7	47½	47	47½	+ ⅝
Col G&E 5pf5	1	44⅜	44	44	+1
Col Carb 4¼e	1	82	82	82	+1½
Coml Credit 3	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Comi Inv Tr 3	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Comn Solv .60e	6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Com'th&Squth	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf	7	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Comw Ed.35g	16	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
Cons Cig 1½e	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Con Cig pf (7)	1	90½	90	90	
ConvC prfe½	1	94	94	94	
Cons Coo .45e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cons Edi(1.60)	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
ConsF pf 1e	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Consol Oil ⅛	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	8¼	8	8¾	+ ¼
Consol'n C pf	1	26½	26½	26½	+1
Con Pw of 4½	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
Container ¼g	2	8	8	8	
Cont Bak ½g	21	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ry of (8)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+2⅝
Cont Diam .65e	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41½	41½	
Cont Mot .55e	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
Cont O Del (1)	14	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2e	2	21	21	21	— ½
Cooperwh 5 RD	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
CornEx(2.40)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf7	1	176	176	176	— ½
Crane Co (1e)	9	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Crane cv pf 5	1	97	97	97	— ¼
Cr of Wh ½ag	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Crosley (½e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cr'wn C&S½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Crown Zel (1)	4	12	12	12	
Crucible Stl 2e	2	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	1	10½	10¼	10½	
Cub-Am S ¾ae	6	8	8	8	
Cudahy Pack	3	11¾	11½	11¾	
Cuneo P pf4½	1	102	102	102	+2
Curtis Publish	3	2	2	2	
Cur ppf1.60e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2e	4	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
DavegaS (½e)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
D					
Davison C .60e	6	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Decca Rec .60e	2	11¼	11	11	
Deere 1.35e	11	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
Del Lack&W	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Det Ed .30g	2	.8	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Diam Mat 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	
Diam M pf 1¾	1	38	38	38	
Diam T M 1e	3	9	9	9	
Dis C-S h2.22	11	24	23	24	+1¼
Dix-Ver A2½g	1	39½	39½	39½	
Doehler D C 2	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Dome M h.40g	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Douglas Air 5e	2	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	135	135	135	
du Pont 4½e	1	138⅞	138¾	138⅞	+ ⅜
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅜
du P't pf 4½	2	126	126	126	— ¾
E					
East Air Lines	7	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
East Roll Mill	1	4½	4½	4½	
Eastman (5)	6	150¼	150	150	+ ⅞
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	.5⅞	.5⅞	.5⅞	— ⅜
El Auto 2½e	6	32	32	32	+ ¼
Elec Beat (1e)	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Elec Pub Serv	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El&Mus .06g	13	2½	2	2	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1e)	25	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1e	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Evans Prod	2	6⅜	6½	6½	
F					
Fairb Mor 1a	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Fed Light pf 6	1	91	91	91	+1
Fed Mog (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Fed M T .40g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fed D St .45g	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	13½	13½	13½	
Fid P F 1.60a	2	43	43	43	— ⅛
Firest Tr ⅜ag	7	26½	26⅛	26½	
Firest NSt 2½e	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	4½	4½	4½	
Food Ma 13⅛e	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Foster & 1½z	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Francisco Sug	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
G					
Gair Robt ¼e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Gair pf 1.20	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gamewell (3e)	2	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
Gar Wood ¼g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gaylord C ½a	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
Gen Am I .40e	3	7	7	7	
Gen Am Tr 2e	1	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Gen Bak .15g	16	6	6	6	
Gen C pf 13⅛k	1	75½	75¼	75½	+1
Gen Cigar 1	3	23½	23½	23½	
Gen Cig pf (7)	1	133½	133½	133½	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	31	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
Gen Foods.40g	8	36	35½	36	+ ½
Gen G & El A	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Gen Mill5pf5	1	132	132	132	+1½
Gen Motors (2)	15	45¾	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
Gen O Ad .20e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gen Pr 1.30a	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	2	18	18	18	
Gen StC pf6e	1	67½	67	67	— ½
Gen T&R (1e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gillette (.45e)	11	6½	6⅜	6½	
Gillette pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Glidden .30g	2	16	16	16	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	2	25½	25⅜	25½	
Goodyr T ½g	5	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf 5	1	95½	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
Grant (1.40a)	6	30	30	30	— ⅜
Graham-Paige	15	1	1	1	
Gt West Sug 4	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Grand Union	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor pf (2e)	5	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	142½	142	142½	
Green HL (2a)	3	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Greyhound(1a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Greyh'd pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
GrumAircl½e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	2	2⅜	2½	2½	
Gulf Mob&Oh	2	4¾	4¼	4¾	
GulfMpf 2½e	3	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
H					
Hall Print 1a	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Harb-W 1⅜e	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Hayes Mfg	4	13⅝	13½	13½	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	97	96½	97	+1
Hercules pf(6)	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	— ¾
Hercul P 2½e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
Holland F (2)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
Hollander (1a)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Homestake	1	33½	33½	33½	
Hou-HerB.80e	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
Household pf 5	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson B (h2)	14	22½	21¾	22⅜	
Hudson Motor	48	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	6	1⅜	¾	¾	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Cent	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Indian Refin	1	11½	11½	11½	
Ind P&L .30g	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
Indus Rayon 2a	1	34	33⅞	34	
Inger-Rand (6)	1	96½	95½	96½	+ ½
Interch 1.60	1	22⅝	22½	22½	
Inter C pf (6)	1	106	106	106	
Inland St 4½e	1	68	68	68	+1½
Inspir Cop 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Interlake ½e	16	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Int Harvest 2a	9	58	57⅜	58	— ¼
Int Harv pf 7	1	164	164	164	+1
Int Hydro El A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Int Mer Marine	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Int Min'ls ½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mining	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	7	32¼	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Int Paper Co	19	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Int Paper pf 5	9	54	53¾	54	+ ½
Int Ry C A pf	1	44	43½	43¾	+ ¾
Island Cr C 2	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Int Tel & Tel	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
J					
Jarvis (.30e)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Jewel T 1.60	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Jewel T pf4¼	1	98	98	98	
Johns-M 2¼e	2	71¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
Jon&L St ½gg	4	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
K					
Kalam&F .60	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Kan City Sou	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Kan CP pf B 6	1	123	123	123	
Kaufman pf(5)	1	90	90	90	
Kayser (1)	2	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey H A 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Kendall pf 6a	1	104	104	104	—1
Kennecott 3a	26	30	29¾	30	— ¼
KeyS&W 1¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Kinney (GR)	1	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
Kresge 1.15e	6	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Kress SH 1.60	4	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Kroger Groc 2	3	27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
L					
Laclede Gas	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	1	38	38	38	
Lambert (1¼g)	3	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Lehigh PC1½	2	20½	20½	20½	
Lehigh V Coal	16	1¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Lerner Strs (2)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Lib-O-F G (1)	6	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ¼
Lib McN .45e	14	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Lig&My pf (7)	1	176⅞	176⅞	176⅞	+ ⅞
Lima Loc (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	
Liquid Carb 1g	2	16⅛	16	16	
Lockheed A 2e	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	5	43⅛	43¾	43⅛	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Lone Star 3a	1	39	39	9	
Loose-Wil 1	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Lorillard1.20e	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Lou & Nash 7e	2	64½	64½	64½	— ¼
M					
Mack Truck 3e	6	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Macy (RH)(2)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Mad Sq G ¼g	1	10	10	10	
Manati Sug	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Marsh Shirt 1a	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Mar Mid .08g	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Mar S Ry pr pf	6	10¾	10½	10½	Jan 22
MarshFld .80e	6	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Mart GL 1½e	12	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Masonite (1)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
MasterEl1.80e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¾
McInty h2.22a	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
McKes & R(1)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Mead Cot.90e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Mead Cor pf 6	1	70	70	70	
Melville Sh(2)	3	30	30	30	+ ¼
Mengel Co 1¼e	16	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
MidCont1.40e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Mengel5pf2½g	1	28	28	28	— ½
Merch&M Tr 2	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Minn-Moline	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Minn-Mpf1¾sk	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
Mission .85e	1	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	6	4½	4½	4½	
Monsan pf C 4	2	110	110	109⅜	— ⅜
Mont Wd (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Morris&E 3⅞g	2	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
Motor Pr ⅜e	6	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Mull pf 12¾ae	1	61	61	61	— ½
Murphy GC (3)	1	66	66	66	
Murray Cp ⅛e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Myers Br (2)	1	37	37	37	— ½
N					
Nash-Kelv ⅛	9	7	6⅞	7	
Nat Acme ½g	5	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
Nat Bisc .30g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Nat Bisc pf 7	3	163	162¾	163	+1
Nat Auto Fib	4	6⅛	6	6	Jan 22
NatCashReg 1a	9	20¼	20	20¼	
Nat Cyl G .80	9	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	—

War Housing Need Placed At 3 Million Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of the 3,000,000 total of war housing units that will be required by next July to shelter workers moving into war centers, somewhat more than half will be provided in existing housing and the rest by new construction, according to Jacob L. Crane, Jr., director of urban studies, of the National Housing Agency.

To reduce requirements for new housing to the "indispensable minimum," nonessential migration is discouraged, Mr. Crane said in an address before the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building here Thursday. Migration of single workers and married workers who leave their families at home is encouraged and every reasonable effort is made to utilize fully the supply of existing housing, he reported.

Housing Character Changed

Mr. Crane reported that new residential construction for war housing is planned for approximately 1,250,000 units. These include dormitories, two-person accommodations and dwelling units for families of three or more. He said that the economics of war housing had developed a great many ingenuities in design and construction and in the use of raw materials and new fabrication processes that "had entirely changed the character of housing."

The NHA official predicted that there would be "an enormous demand" for housing at the end of the war.

"The dollar-economics of war housing has given way to materials-economics," he declared. "Not dollars per family dwelling unit, but pounds of metal constitutes the measurement by which the economics of war housing is measured. This new economics produces a type of housing program unique in the United States.

"War housing is also affected by other controlling factors. The minimum of manpower should be used in construction, and this has stimulated both the off-site and on-site fabrication of the elements of housing, and, in fact, of complete houses. Additional load on transportation of materials must be avoided, and this factor has created a tendency toward use of local materials of factory fabrication at points as near housing sites as can be arranged. Above all, speed is essential.

Site Selection

"Sites are selected as far as possible where they are accessible to existing utilities, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, where they will not require transportation facilities beyond those already available. The ideal site is one within walking distance of the war establishment, but not immediately adjacent to an important bombing objective, and served by existing water, sewer, gas and electric services. It is also desirable to select sites that will not require new schools or other community facilities."

Mr. Crane reported that the weight of metals required per housing unit had been reduced by more than half in two years. Whereas the 1940 "defense housing" project used from 4,000 to 9,000 pounds of metals per family, the 1943 "war housing" project uses about 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of metal "and very much less than that, of course, for the dormitory," he said.

Bank Loans Drop In Jan. 13 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $55,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended Jan. 13, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

New York reported a $17,000,000 decline and the Chicago and San Francisco districts $9,000,000 each, and the Dallas district $8,000,000.

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Canadian Executive

J. P. Johnson

Appointed chief of transportation of the Canadian National Railways System, with headquarters at Montreal, succeeding J. F. Pringle, who has been promoted to general manager of the Atlantic Region. Mr. Johnson has been general superintendent of the southern Ontario district.

House Continues Committee Viewing Business Problems

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House voted unanimously to continue for two more years the special committee created by the 77th Congress to study the problems of small business.

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, was reappointed chairman by Speaker Sam Rayburn.

The action followed demands by Mr. Patman and other committee members that the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the War Production Board come to the aid of small enterprises to prevent them from going out of business.

Mr. Patman complained that the corporation, created by Congress to help small business, had not acted promptly. Proper administration of the corporation as intended by Congress, he said, would make it unnecessary for many small enterprises to close.

Representative Walter Ploeser (R) of Missouri, another committee member, told the House the corporation's accomplishments to date were "pathetic" and constituted "an insult to the intelligence of this Congress."

Mr. Patman said the committee soon would inquire into the effect of price ceilings on the work clothes industry and on small independent oil producers. This study, he said, would be made at the request of Speaker Rayburn to determine whether smaller operators in the work clothes and oil industries were being discriminated against to the advantage of larger concerns.

SEC Will Adjudge $30,000,000 Claim

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission, with Commissioner Robert C. Healy dissenting, has asserted it has jurisdiction over Illinois Iowa Power Company's claim of more than $30,000,000 against North American Light & Power Company.

The Commission at the same time extended until June 30 the period during which Light & Power must liquidate as ordered by the Commission Dec. 30, 1941.

Korn Leather Would Sell Power to Peabody Utility

By the Associated Press

The Korn Leather Company of Peabody petitioned the State Public Utilities Commission to require the Peabody Municipal Light Company to sell power to it.

The leather concern said that it wanted to discontinue generating its own electricity to conserve fuel oil and that the city-owned company had refused to accept its application for current.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1942

ASSETS:

First Mortgage Loans	$1,012,648.82
Loans on Passbooks and Certificates	2,349.01
Real Estate Owned	43,761.00
Investments and Securities	41,700.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	66,855.97
Furniture and Fixtures	1,684.16
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	856.97
Total Assets	$1,169,855.93

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES:

Members Share Accounts	$ 990,727.77
Shares Pledged on Mortgage Accounts	41,556.73
Advances From Federal Home Loan Bank	100,000.00
Other Liabilities	4,018.65
Specific Reserves	347.88
General Reserves	33,204.90
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,169,855.93

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U. S. Alters Loan Rates On Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that Government loan rates on longer staple varieties of cotton grown in 1943 would be higher than on similar grades last year, while rates on shorter staple length will be lower.

These changes are designed, the department explained, to encourage greater production of longer varieties needed for war time manufacture and less of the shorter lengths, supplies of which were said to be large.

The loan rates tend to fix the market price relationships among the various grades and staple length of cotton and hence are of importance not only to growers, but to buyers and manufacturers as well.

The loan rates, which will be based on 15/16 inch cotton, will average 90 per cent of parity, or the same percentage of parity as under the 1942 loan. Present parity price is 19.22 cents a pound but may change by the time the loan program becomes effective.

The department urged farmers to plant larger acreages, within their AAA allotments, to intermediate and longer staple varieties, pointing out that serious shortages of the longer staples may develop unless they do so.

Some idea of the change in the loan programs schedule of premiums and discounts may be obtained by comparing 1942 and 1943 rates on white middling cotton. The rate on the short ⅞-inch cotton of this grade was 20 points below the base rate in 1932 but will be 85 points below this year.

The rate on the longer 1 1/16 inch staple was 85 points above the base in 1942 but will be 120 points above this year. Corresponding changes were made in other grades and staple lengths.

The longer staple varieties yield less per acre than the shorter staples, and, in some cases, give producers less cash return. The new premium and discount rates are designed to compensate for this, the department said.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 18

Earned Income—Deductible Expense

In arriving at the amount of earned income shown on Item 1 of the return Form 1040 (Salaries and Other Compensation for Personal Services), ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in this connection may be deducted. A distinction must be made, however, between expense attributable to one's employment, and personal expense, which may not be deducted. A few examples will illustrate.

Expenses of travel in connection with one's employment or business are deductible, and such expense ordinarily includes transportation, meals, and lodging, but it does not include the cost of laundry, clothes pressing, and other expenses of a nature such as would be incurred in any case.

Travel expense deductions, to be allowable, must be supported when required by the Commissioner by a statement showing (1) the nature of business, (2) number of days away from home, (3) amount of expenses incident to meals and lodging, (4) amount of other expenses claimed as a deduction.

The amount of any reimbursement of expense, or of an expense allowance, must be included in the return as part of compensation.

Expenses of a salesman in entertaining customers for the purpose of securing business, including taxicabs, theater tickets and dinners, telephone and telegraph messages, and the like, are deductible, but such expenses incurred by an officer or employee of a corporation whose contract of employment does not specifically require him to make such expenditures, are not deductible. Any reimbursement of such expense must, of course, be included in income.

Expense of getting to and from work, such as commuters' fares and bus and street car fares, are considered as personal expenses, and are not deductible.

A person on a roving commission and maintaining no permanent home is not entitled to expenses for meals and lodging while traveling.

In the case of shared travel, as in a car or hotel room, the expenses incurred must be prorated and only those applicable to the taxpayer are deductible.

The amounts spent in seeking a job, as well as the cost of traveling to the place where a new job is to be taken up, are personal expenses and are not deductible.

Membership fees in a labor union, or in an organization which renders a protective service to its members, are allowable deductions.

Cost of uniforms and equipment are deductible expense to the extent (1) that such are specifically required, and (2) that they do not take the place of ordinary clothing in civil life. Uniforms of nurses, railway trainmen, barbers and surgeons, are held to take the place of ordinary clothing, and the cost of such is accordingly not deductible. Cost of military and naval uniforms and related equipment, such as gold lace and gilt buttons, is not deductible, but the cost of certain items, such as corps devices, campaign bars, and the like, which are especially required by the profession, is deductible.

The uniforms of baseball players and other professional athletes are not considered clothing adapted to general wear, and the cost of such is deductible. The same also applies to the cost of helmets, rubber coats and rubber boots required to be purchased and worn by city firemen, and the cost of rubber coats and rubber boots required to be purchased and worn by city policemen.

Lease-Lend Realistic System Of Pooling Resources for War

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The man in the street has begun to show increasing interest in the Lend-Lease program. He reads that a restive Congress anxious to regain a better grip on the purse strings is going to find out what is happening to the large slice of the taxpayers' money being spent for aid to America's allies.

The average citizen knows that in the common war effort, decisions are being made about goods sent abroad which will ultimately affect postwar trade, foreign exchange, and all economic relationships with other powers. That these impinge on his own personal well-being becomes more evident as he finds disturbing shortages of products whose supply he has believed consistently was almost inexhaustible. Is Lend-Lease cutting down inordinately the food for his table, or other essentials previously plentiful?

Pooling Resources Vital

The answer is that fairly drastic reduction in the use of most goods is inescapable. All one has to do is to realize that in a global war where the issue is complete victory or practical extinction, the pooling of all resources without thought of preference or limitation, is vital. No consideration can be given to repayment. Need, exigency, strategy, take precedence.

If Americans must cut their food intake or wear threadbare coats, that is nothing more than subscribing to common sense, since it is a contribution to eventual success. The only reason for inquiring into Lend-Lease is to see how well it works. Its philosophy can hardly be questioned (unless it be by the irreconcilable isolationist).

Behind the Lend-Lease idea, as advocated by the Administration, is the assertion or the profession that the indebtedness incurred by other nations may be repaid in "kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory." This statement taken at face value continues the idea of war debts, a conception which was instrumental in alienating the United States from those whom it aided during the First World War.

Dollar Sign Eliminated

The difference in the current arrangement is, of course, that the dollar sign is eliminated and provision is included in the agreement between the countries involved that terms and conditions shall be such as "to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations." Such broad principles leave room for wide variation in interpretation, but the settlement might become entirely academic if it should develop under the reciprocal provisions that the United States is receiving in various ways as much as she is contributing.

Lend-Lease has now been functioning for 22 months, having been formally instituted in March, 1941. In the last full report on Lend-Lease, given out by the President in September, he revealed that the value of goods and services furnished America's allies were running at the rate of $8 billion a year. In the last quarterly report of Dec. 11, 1942, Lend-Lease totaled $2,367,000,000 for the three months ended Nov. 30 and was running at the rate of $10 billion annually.

Today it is reported that the rate has been stepped up to around $1 billion a month. This is about equal to one-tenth of the national income. Since its inception, Lend-Lease has been authorized to spend $18,410,000,000, of which the last appropriation was $5,425,000,000. Edward R. Stettinius, administrator, is scheduled to seek additional appropriations shortly.

How Larder Is Hit

During the first several months of the program, the cost of services exceeded that of goods. These services consisted of supplying and repairing merchant vessels as well as warships, rental charges for ships carrying Lend-Lease aid, and shipyard facilities. Up to November, 1942, the cost of such services aggregated $1,642,000,000. Goods rapidly overhauled services, however, and in the same 21 months aggregated $7,496,000,000.

Orignally most of the Lease-Lend aid went to Great Britain, but with the opening of new fronts, expanding supplies went to Russia, Africa, Australia and China. By late 1942 munitions had overtaken foodstuffs and accounted for rising 60 per cent of the total.

How the American citizen's larder has been reduced by Lend-Lease is indicated by an estimate in December which showed that the average household had released for overseas needs, among other things, one-third of its normal pork purchases, one-fifth of its beef, one-sixth of its eggs, an ounce of butter out of each pound and a small glassful of milk out of each quart. America's growing Army also adds to shortages, since the soldier eats five pounds a day of foodstuffs to the civilian's four.

How Lend-Lease Is Administered

Legislators have been curious as to how American food is distributed abroad and some misunderstanding has arisen when it is learned that Lend-Lease food is sold in England at a profit and also that food costs there are lower. Eggs for instance are sold there at around 38 cents a dozen, or 20 cents lower than in the United States, cheese 14 cents lower at 21 cents, bacon about 10 cents lower, butter 13 cents lower and beef proportionately lower. These lower prices are made possible by Government subsidies.

The modus operandi of Lend-Lease sales in England are as follows: The Ministry of Food makes bulk contracts with the American Lend-Lease Administrator who charges them up as a loan; these goods are handled by importers' pools; the goods or foods are then released by the British Ministry to wholesalers at fixed prices; the wholesalers sell at a profit to retailers, and the retailers sell at a profit to consumers, the percentage profit being fixed by the Ministry.

Lend-Lease goods percolate right into the stream of trade, the American goods being sold from the shelves alongside other British products. The money from Lend-Lease thus obtained goes into the British treasury and may be used to stabilize food prices or to pay British soldiers. It does not matter to America how it is distributed, so long as it helps the war effort.

Drastic British Rationing

While British prices may be lower, because of effective price controls and subsidies, the population has, of course, neither the choice nor the quantity available to United States citizens.

There are five rationing systems: the differential system, which gives priority in milk distribution to women and children, the ordinary rationary rationing, group rationing, points rationing and registration rationing. The basic war ration in the third year of the war was as follows: meat—about a pound; fats—8 ounces, of which not more than two can be butter; eggs—one whole egg and 12 powdered ones each month; bacon and ham—4 ounces; cheese—3 ounces; tea—2 ounces; preserves—one pound every four weeks; milk—all except those holding priorities allowed 2½ pints a week.

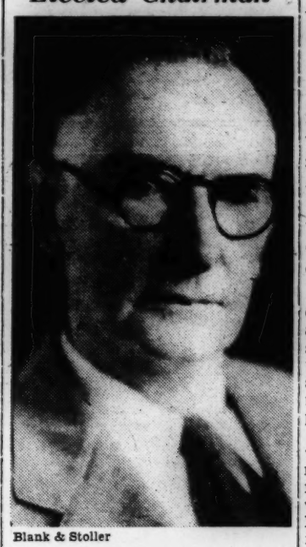
The questions now arising about Lend-Lease do not stem from criticism so much as lack of information. The machinery is complex; the sums handled are astronomical, the authority divided, and the need for much secrecy is evident. Co-ordination must be attained by Lend-Lease officials, the WPB, the combined chiefs of staff, the combined Raw Materials Board, the British Ministry of Production, the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, Munitions Assignment Board, missions from each of the Allied Nations at war from China to South America, etc. The wonder is that the program runs with such smoothness and despatch.

Effective criticism of Lend-Leave will be difficult because of the vastness of the arrangements. Its accomplishments to date are enormous. Its deficiencies appear minor. It is gradually developing into a two-way street, with substantial services and much goods supplied American forces in Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Caledonia and North Africa. The reciprocal or reverse Lend-Lease should cut United States credits down increasingly.

Lend-Lease is a potent factor in nullifying the effectiveness of isolationist argument. It reduces to absurdity the attempt to evaluate the sacrifices of Russian, British or Norwegian lives in terms of meat, butter or eggs, when all United Nations resources are pooled in a war of survival. How then hold these peoples to a money account when the war is won. Is Lend-Lease to be considered charity or should it be a demonstration of the principle of [illegible] of sacrifice?

Perhaps the Lend-Lease bookkeeping is but an official fiction, to be discarded when it is realized that tangibles are not to be weighed against intangibles. At present it can only serve to remind our allies that they are in debt to us.

Elected Chairman



Blank & Stoller

Leslie E. Hess

Elected chairman of the board of the J. G. Brill Co., makers of transit equipment. Mr. Hess formerly was president. He succeeds Charles J. Hardy, President of American Car & Foundry Co., who will continue as chairman of Brill's executive committee. Ronald R. Monroe, vice-president of Brill, succeeds Mr. Hess as president.

Freight Carloadings Up 5.5 P. C. in Week; 6.9 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 755,369 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 16.

This was an increase of 39,097 cars, or 5.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 55,958 cars, or 6.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 51,872 cars, or 7.4 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Prec. wk	Yr. ago
Misc freight	362,768	19,662	3,729
Less-than-carlot mds	86,663	1,192	*60,034
Coal	165,789	8,983	*8,330
Grain and grain products	53,351	4,989	7,614
Livestock	14,570	*986	745
Forest prod	42,549	5,650	*1,565
Ore	14,365	*732	1,469
Coke	15,314	*21	414

*Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Jan. 16 included:

	Jan. 16	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	62,059	57,648	60,506
New Haven	26,314	23,777	28,459
Missouri Pacific	34,376	31,559	29,828
St. Paul	29,543	28,654	34,443
North Western	26,833	27,752	32,955
Lehigh Valley	19,250	18,576	19,224
Reading	44,464	38,101	40,709
Jersey Central	26,809	24,348	23,836
Southern Pacific	55,378	52,242	48,357
M. K. & T.	11,953	11,672	9,011
Illinois Central	42,784	40,168	44,591
Rock Island	29,534	28,393	29,062
Seaboard	19,928	19,598	17,187
Great Northern	16,369	16,478	17,401
Northern Pacific	14,241	13,284	15,869
Pennsylvania	128,105	120,573	134,073

Big Rival Union Groups Sign No-Raiding Pact

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—The first formal treaty reached since the Congress of Industrial Organizations broke away from the American Federation of Labor in 1937 bound the rival union groups to a no-raiding policy today, but complications still stood in the way of complete unity.

Even as the A. F. of L. executive council completed approval of the agreement yesterday, members instructed the peace committee, which met with C. I. O. representatives to draw up the pact, to make certain that the "spirit and purpose" are carried out.

A. F. of L. leaders have accused the C. I. O., which previously had ratified the agreement, of breaking faith already by filing complaints which led to the current National Labor Relations Board hearing into the industrial relations between three Henry J. Kaiser shipyards at Portland, Ore., and some 65,000 employees who work under closed shop agreements with A F. of L. unions. The C. I. O. has alleged that a majority of the workers do not want A. F. of L. union representation.

Showdown Soon

The Kaiser dispute appeared likely to cause an early showdown on the effectiveness of the no-raiding pact, although President William Green said action would be up to the peace committees, which will devise the machinery for putting the principles into operation.

Mr. Green shied away from predictions about the success of the agreement, but described it as "the first practical step that has yet been taken in an effort to compose the differences of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

He said the peace groups will continue meetings looking toward final union of the two organizations.

The no-raiding agreement provides that neither group shall invade and try to organize plants where the other has contracts. Arbitration of jurisdictional disputes is mandatory.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported that the dues-paying membership of the A. F. of L. reached a new high of 5,954,434 by the end of last month.

Thus the A. F. of L. is the largest trade union organization in the world, he told the executive council.

There was a gain of 1,959,691 members in 1942, and the A. F. of L. has more than doubled its rolls since the CIO withdrew in 1937. The gain since then has been 3,093,501 members.

Mr. Meany said the dues-paying total does not include floating or unemployed membership, nor does it count "several hundred thousand union workers in the armed forces of the nation who are excused from paying dues during their period of service."

Mr. Green said the CIO, which claims a membership of five or six million, never has filed sworn financial figures.

CIO Man Testifies

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23 (AP)—John Queen, CIO organizer, claims that Harry F. Morton, chief labor counsel for the Kaiser shipyards, assured him in 1941 that no labor agreement would be signed "until a substantial number of men are employed."

Mr. Queen testified yesterday in a National Labor Relations Board hearing of unfair labor practice charges against the Kaiser company, that Mr. Morton also told him, "Personally, I favor the CIO but I've got to keep my mouth closed on that."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wage decisions announced by the War Labor Board today:

American Mutual Life Insurance Company and affiliates—the board approved a 6 per cent increase in salary rates. Average straight time hourly earnings had been 60.6 cents. The increases affect 1,665 employees in 64 cities, most of them in New England and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Atlanta.

Equitable Life Assets Increase By $190,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Assets of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States increased during 1942 by $190,000,000, bringing the total to the highest point in the history of the society, Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the group, told the board of directors at its meeting.

Total assets of the company at the end of the year were approximately $2,930,000,000, Mr. Parkinson reported. Total insurance in force was increased by $359,000,000 to $7,966,000,000.

New ordinary insurance paid for during the year totaled $267,345,000, and new group life insurance amounted to $243,412,000, an aggregate of $510,757,000, Mr. Parkinson said. Total premiums for the year were $320,288,000, which he said was a new high.

Payments to policy holders totaled $211,600,000—highest in any year in the company's history—bringing to approximately $5,000,000,000 the total payments to stockholders over a period of 84 years.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Statement of Condition
DECEMBER 31, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 6,439,756.63
U. S. Government Securities Maturing within 5 Years	23,553,825.00	
Other Maturities	6,237,480.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bonds and Notes Maturing within 12 Months	2,087,195.15	
State and Municipal Bonds and Notes Maturing within 12 Months	4,810,072.73	
Commercial Paper and Corporate Notes and Bonds Maturing within 12 Months	2,325,000.00	
Demand Loans Secured by Collateral	1,176,069.18	$46,629,398.69
Time Loans Secured by Collateral	941,761.17	
All Other Loans	415,946.00	1,357,707.17
Real Estate (Bank Building)		1,550,000.00
Other Assets		477,864.60
		$50,014,970.46

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$43,122,197 64	
Time	111,771.90	$43,233,969.54
Capital		2,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		1,187,591.29
Reserves:		
Taxes, etc.	193,409.63	
General Reserve	400,000.00	593,409.63
		$50,014,970.46

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'The Petrified Forest' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

Jerome K. Jerome once called a farce he had written "A (comparatively speaking) New and Original Play." This he did in order to dish the critics, who, whenever a new piece was produced, had the disagreeable habit of listing all the old ones of which he reminded them.

But in "The Petrified Forest," which is now crowding the Globe Theater, Robert E. Sherwood goes even further than Jerome. He is not content with hinting that the play has a theatrical ancestry; he makes his hero point out exactly where that ancestry is to be found.

In a lonely café in the Arizona Desert is a young waitress, Gabrielle (Constance Cummings), who talks of French cathedrals as our intellectuals do of Moscow, and whose ambition is to study art in the studios of Paris. To this café come Alan Squier (Owen Nares), a disappointed and remarkably voluble writer, and Duke Mantee (Hartley Power), a gangster hot from large-scale homicide in a neighboring town. What could be more natural—more, that is, in the nature of the theater, with its atmosphere of grease paint and limelight—than that Squier should take advantage of the unexpected presence of the gangster by asking him to favor him with a spare bullet, so that the proceeds of his insurance policy may take the aesthetic waitress to the Latin Quarter?

* * *

To every literate mind within the theater there springs instantly the name of Sydney Carton. But even as the thought is taking form, Mr. Nares on the stage is inquiring of his companions, who seem much less thunderstruck by his proposal than might be expected, "And I suppose you, too, have been thrilled by the heroism of 'A Tale of Two Cities'?

All this is rather silly. It is one thing to sacrifice one's life, as Carton did, to save the life of someone else; it is quite another to make oneself host to the contents of a machine gun merely to put a girl friend through a course of elementary drawing. There are, there always have been, a few men and women who would do what Carton did; it is among the glories of human nature that it should be so. But, outside the romantic imagination of Mr. Sherwood, it is unlikely that anyone would choose to find the stony path of supreme heroism lying in the swindling of an insurance company.

Nevertheless, a face may still be beautiful, though every feature in it, taken separately, is irregular; and, absurd as the ingredients of Mr. Sherwood's play are, they combine into a moving and gripping entertainment. It is, it must be admitted, slow off the mark. In its opening scene its characters talk too much, and too irrelevantly; they remind one of the Rhodes Scholar in "Zuleika Dobson," who apologized in a speech of four pages for coming of a strong and silent race.

Squier describes the artist in him as inarticulate; certainly, applied to any other part of him, the adjective would be inappropriate. He has a particularly fluent line in philosophy, in which his performance suggests that he has listened frequently to the Brains Trust, and misunderstood most of what he has heard. He is also remarkably familiar with the simpler classics of childhood, which he never loses an opportunity of mentioning, and is altogether a faultless embodiment of the gallery's idea of a scholar and thinker.

* * *

Such characters as this have always been irresistible; Paragot, Dick Swiveller attest it; and when Squier is played with that casual charm underlain by an unmistakable note of moral earnestness of which Mr. Nares alone possesses the secret—a lounge-suit Beaucaire with a reassuring touch of the Nonconformist parson — what wonder that a packed house—of which I myself was anything but a dissenting member—felt itself burn in one rapt flame of enthusiastic approbation?

Alan Squier is, in fact, a theater character of the first order, but Duke Mantee, the gangster, is something better. He too is conceived within the romantic convention. Mr. Sherwood sees him, that is, not as the mean and revolting scoundrel he would be in actual existence, but as a giant among wrong-doers, a Napoleon of crime.

This is a tawdry enough view. Mr. Sherwood's great dramatic success in Duke Mantee lies not in his conception of the character, but in his execution. For Mantee really does give the impression of being Napoleonic. From the moment of his first entrance at the end of the first act, supported by the machine guns of his henchmen, shuffling across the stage—he is so weary he can hardly lift his feet from the floor—he potentially dominates the play.

* * *

Potentially, I say; for he is too tired to exert his authority except in starts and flashes. This authority leaps like the lightning, and then vanishes: but though hidden, it is always ready to strike. The hounds of justice have been on Mantee's trail all his life, and he is conscious that every moment they are drawing closer: he needs to husband his strength for the last few yards of a hopeless run. An old song assures us that a policeman's lot is not a happy one; Mantee is well aware that ultimately none could be more wretched than a criminal's.

Mr. Sherwood romanticizes the quarry; but he is absolutely realistic about the hunt. Mr. Power, in a magnificent performance, plays this part on a note of utter fatigue that would take all glamour from the figure of a criminal in even the most naive and ill-regulated imagination.

"Cavendish Common," by John Taylor Arms

Winner of the Mrs. Henry F. Noyes Memorial Prize for the best print in the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the Society of American Etchers, at the Academy of Design in New York.

Kreisler With Chicago Orchestra

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Two concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra enlisted Fritz Kreisler as solo artist. In the first of these (Jan. 12) the violinist was heard in the G minor Concerto by Max Bruch.

There was in Mr. Kreisler's playing much of the urbanity and charm of tone that so long has characterized his performances; but there also was a lack of precision in the matter of intonation, and some of the rapid passagework in Bruch's Concerto was sketched rather than actually played. Withal, the general effect was one of noble dignity, particularly in the slow movement, which was read with beautiful understanding of its charm.

Mr. Lange, who conducted, prefaced Kreisler's appearance with the Suite in F, which Albert Roussel composed for the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1926, and the E minor Symphony by Brahms. The French composition previously had been interpreted this season at one of the Thursday-Friday concerts, but it proved to be well worth a second hearing. The music, indeed, is dissonant, but it is impossible not to feel the sincerity that went to its creation. The Suite did not evoke great demonstrations of applause, but Roussel never has been one of the composers who have been taken to the public's heart.

* * *

Mr. Lange's reading of the symphony by Brahms would have appealed, probably, to the German master. Brahms disliked emotional outpourings in music—it was for that reason that he detested the works of Tchaikovsky and the "Tristan" of Wagner. The performance lacked the fire and fervor that used to be put into it by Frederick Stock; yet it was a sound and safe interpretation, one that left no doubts that Mr. Lange had assimilated the traditional German spirit.

The second concert (Jan. 14) brought forward Mr. Kreisler in the Violin Concerto by Mendelssohn. In this, too, the violinist convinced his listeners that the grand manner still was his to command. Yet the flaws which had ruffled the beauty of Bruch's concerto also were made manifest in this. In the last movement, too, Mr. Kreisler gave the orchestra some discomfort by reason of indecisive rhythm, so that in the opening measures he and the accompaniment were not in complete agreement.

* * *

Mr. Lange opened the concert with the E flat major Symphony by Haydn—that which the Germans entitle "Mit dem Paukenwirbel." The conductor has made it evident, in the course of his seven-year association with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, that he both admires and venerates the music of Joseph Haydn. That master well deserved the evident care with which Mr. Lange and the orchestra had prepared the symphony; for the performance was as delicate as it was distinguished.

Greatly different in effect was Milhaud's "Création du Monde," the music of a ballet produced at Paris in 1923. Milhaud in that period was in the van of musical progress. All the assets of the modernist Gallic composers were exploited to the full in "Le Création du Monde"—the astringent harmony, the use of jazz rhythmic complexity. It was remarkable, therefore, that at this performance the music sounded extraordinarily outmoded.

Milhaud himself has turned to a more purely musical style. Perhaps a residence in America has altered his point of view. He would probably have been pleased with the efforts of the conductor and 18 members of the orchestra—that was all the ballet called for—to make "Le Création du Monde" a success. But it is also probable that he would have been even more pleased if they had refrained from playing it at all; for there is little that is more pathetic than the feelings of a composer who realizes that he has outlived his once-admired but early style.

At the end of the first division of the concert Mr. Lange repeated a presentation of Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole" which he made with great success two seasons ago. The composition—a vivid example of the French master's gifts—was played well, even if not with quite the same amount of brilliancy which had distinguished its earlier reading.

Sir Thomas and 'Louise'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Now it is Charpentier's "Louise" that preens itself as a conductor-opera at the Metropolitan. Though the cast of its latest revival was headed by Grace Moore, as it had been through several seasons before "Louise" was bowed out of the repertoire on Jan. 28, 1941, the news of its return nearly two years later was that it boasted the musical leadership of Sir Thomas Beecham.

The Metropolitan gave "Louise" with Geraldine Farrar and later with Lucrezia Bori in the role of its seamstress heroine, but few of the veteran subscribers who remember those performances could tell you who conducted. There might even be considerable haziness on the part of old and young alike as to who held the stick at the relatively recent representations in which Miss Moore was starred; it was Ettore Panizza, who has elected to remain in South America this season. But forget Sir Thomas! Perish the thought!—at least for the moment.

The doughty Britisher was in the mood for refinement. Indeed, the playing of the orchestra left the impression that refinement was Sir Thomas' first and chief objective. Some of it might have been decidedly more effective in a smaller house. Signs were plentiful that a symphony conductor was on the job, though the symphonic pretensions of Charpentier's agreeable score are not too rewarding for one who would shift the interest from the stage to the pit.

There are, to be sure, some fairish opportunities—such as the awakening of Paris in the nocturnal scene at the beginning of the second act and again in the scene of the crowning of the muse of Montmartre in the third. For these, Sir Thomas had some dilations of the usual in matters of pace and dynamics that served to lift the orchestral playing out of routine. But there was more that was silkily fine than broadly climatic.

* * *

All things considered, this reading of the score was probably the tidiest and technically the most adroit since that which bore the impress of Campanini at Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House. It was good to listen to, but it did not close the door to a feeling that dramatic emphasis was not all it might have been, and that Charpentier's sentimental melodies were being denied a little of the lushness that a less chaste conception might have permitted them. There was obvious care in the building of crescendi. They never went too far—if far enough.

On the stage all was familiar, though there was a substitute Julien and some of those in small parts were essaying them for the first time. Désiré Defrère's stage direction took up the strings where they were laid down two years ago. "Louise" is an opera of many difficulties, not the least of which are presented by the symbolical ambling of the Noctambule among the miscellaneous denizens of Paris in the pre-dawn street scene. Where the opera's supposed "realism" ends and where allegory begins is something mere technique does not solve.

* * *

The later crowning of the muse is so typical of the operatic pagcantry that has been worked up and worked over through hundreds of years that in this work it seems neither realistic nor symbolic. The "dramatization of the kitchen" still smacks of realism; the sewing room scene is of almost a comic-opera kind of romanticism; the final quarrel between Louise and her father is opera-operatics beyond all doubt. But "Louise" succeeds as "theater" in spite of, or perhaps because of, the medley of styles that caused Debussy to denounce it acidulously in his writings as a music critic when Charpentier's opera was new.

The revival was well sung. The substitute Julien, Raoul Jobin, who took René Maison's place at the eleventh hour, has not used his ample tenor voice more pleasurably since he became a member of the company. He alone was really French in a cast of many nationalities and as many conceptions of the language of the performance. Miss Moore's was a creditable Louise, a bit over-drawn, perhaps also over-dressed, and on the prima donna side; but more believably the sewing girl than any of the others since Mary Garden's. She sang much of the music warmly, though "Depuis le jour" was transposed downward and still sagged in pitch.

Ezio Pinza's Father remained an Italian rather than a French type, but it was dramatically—some of it too dramatically—successful in both song and action. The Mother of Miss Doe was most convincing in its tragic moments, as in the plea to Louise to return to her ailing père. Of the many others in the long cast it is sufficient to mention Maxine Stellman, who sang Irma's romantic ditty as if she believed it true, and Alessio De Paolis who distributed his usual competence between the three roles of the Noctambule, the King of Fools and the Carrot Vender. The revival apparently stepped into favor.

Art Fashions of Other Years

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Several of the art exhibitions now current return to the fashions and successes of other years, and bring forward paintings by artists, once celebrated, whose works are not frequently shown. It may be doubted that there is any general tendency toward recapitulating along this line. Still there is a certain element of design in the instance of William Adolphe Bouguereau, one of whose major paintings has been resurrected or discovered by the Durand-Ruel gallery, and is being shown in a dim, velvet-draped interior, with full illumination concentrated on the smooth perfection of its painted surface.

The painting is the huge "Nymphs and Satyr" which for 20 years prior to 1901 hung in the famous Hoffman House, at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, and since the closing of that hostelry had lain forgotten for 40 years in a warehouse until its recent recovery and sale. In the gallery, with an atmosphere appropriately keyed to a work of extraordinary banality, the picture revives an era of grand salon achievements, of meticulous drawing and painting applied to subjects so sentimental that it is difficult to believe that they ever were vastly and seriously acclaimed.

* * *

What serious approval should be meted out to this event, arranged on behalf of the Fighting French Relief Committee, is predicated on the fact that Bouguereau, a noted academician of the seventies (the opus in question bears the date of 1873, when Bouguereau was at the top of his success) stood as a technician high among his contemporaries. His drawing of the human form spelt greater certainty than that of many other draftsmen of similar talent. And his color, though undistinguished, covered the surface of his forms with amazing sensuosity.

Everett Shinn also recalls the successes of other years—through a comprehensive show of his early and recent paintings and pastels at the Ferargil gallery. Save for museum pieces in various collections, Shinn's work has not been much before the public for a decade. But as a member of that stimulating group of painter-illustrators which blossomed in Philadelphia and later took root in New York—a group which included Glackens, Luks and Sloan—his success has been for many years firmly fixed in the eyes of contemporaries.

Shinn's interest lies in his spirited and semi-poetic interpretation of numerous aspects of city life, especially the life of the theater or music hall. The delineation of the activity of the stage figures intimately to a large extent in the exhibition. There are studies, for instance, of ballet dancers, of clowns, singers and other performers, going through their acts before the audience. Always the figures are caught in action, with the footlights up, and often with the massed faces of the audience appearing remotely in shadow.

Everything is in the manner of a period which delighted greatly in the vivid drawing of character. Shinn's activity, always dynamic, but with an added charm in the subdued glow and sparkle of his color, covers on this occasion an even larger range than some friends of the artist have known heretofore. To compose the show various small oils and pastels have been brought out of hiding in places where Shinn had put them away.

* * *

There are many New York sketches among them, including scenes like the hansom cabs on the street corners, the crowd in a theater lobby and pedestrians receding into a summer night along a residential street. Some of them, too, reflect the Paris Shinn knew, including the Latin Quarter, and again, the theater.

These paintings, while sometimes recalling the feeling of Degas, Daumier and occasionally even Raffaelli, in their designs of similar subjects, "date" more through the nostalgic appeal of the manners and costumes of 30 years ago than through any restriction which the artist's style imposes.

Shinn is, of course, notable chiefly as a draftsman, an incisive characterizer of human life. The color in his work also, however, has depth, variety, and a luminous quality of mood that lends distinction. Not all these works represent him at his best, but there are many filled with rich vitality and charm. It is difficult to see how this artist can fail to remain one of the most authentic realists of his period in American art.

News of the Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The latest addition to the "World at War" Exhibition at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, is a film entitled "News Parade for the Year 1942." Some of the high lights of the film include the AEF landing in Africa, the British Eighth Army engaging Rommel, U. S. airmen in China, U. S. Marines battling Japs at Guadalcanal, the American Victory at Midway, Battle for Stalingrad, and the Battle of the Atlantic. The film is shown daily at 12, 2:30, and 4:30 p. m.

* * *

Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve," the New York Critics' Circle prize-winning picture of 1942, now at the Capitol Theater in New York, will have first-run engagements in more than 20 cities in this country and Canada within the next three weeks.

* * *

Plans are being completed by Loew-Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to turn over the globe-shaped booth maintained by the company at 46th Street and Broadway, New York, to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for recruiting purposes.

On the Music Front

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

For some listeners the presence of a new work in a program otherwise familiar arouses a vague feeling of discomfort—rather like that provoked by the unexpected appearance of a stranger in a gathering of old friends.

And often these newcomers behave in such an embarrassing way that one simply does not know where to listen next. Their disrespect for tradition and the aesthetic that was good enough for their fathers and grandfathers must be heard to be believed. Convinced that all the really great music has already been composed, such listeners cannot understand why, instead of "harmonious sound, on golden hinges moving," they should be given what is to them the disordered clamor of "barbarous dissonance," or the kind of concord which, as Pope said, "means not, but blunders round about a meaning."

Thus their pleasure is limited to the beauty which is already found. They forget that, as a contemporary Russian writer points out, the aim of art is the search for new beauty; the moment this search stops "art becomes a superfluous aestheticism, encompassing man's vision like a wall." Granted that the quest is troublesome and often disconcerting, there is always the reward of seeing old beauties become new—in the sense that they are seen and enjoyed from a new angle.

T. S. Eliot recently stressed the importance of continuity. "The continuity of a literature is essential to its greatness," he said in a lecture on "The Classics and the Man of Letters"; "it is very largely the function of secondary writers to preserve this continuity." Their work forms the link between those writers who continue to be read.

This, of course, is equally true of composers and the art of music, in which certainly "we can see that, among the great, even among some of the most formal and correct, have been also innovators and even rebels, and that even some of the most revolutionary have carried on the work of those from whose influence they rebelled." The arts are always repeating each other's history.

* * *

The programs of the Boosey and Hawkes' Concerts reverse the usual order of things: the familiar work is the exception rather than the rule. Not only do they offer us some results of the search for new musical beauty but they also provide evidence of those links which might enable the listener of 1962 the better to understand the musical outlook of 1942 and even of 1922—no one, of course, will ever understand the outlook of those composers who are still, today, composing in the year 1902.

Chronologically the most up-to-date work heard was Benjamin Britten's setting of W. H. Auden's poem, "Hymn to St. Cecilia," composed last April. Both composer and poet have beckoned us before to new adventures, and perhaps what Gertrude Stein said of young painters is also true of them: "Once everybody knows they are good the adventure is over"; to which Picasso is reported to have added with a sigh and a Gertrudian lack of punctuation: "Even after everybody knows they are good not any more people really like them than they did when only the few knew they were good." But the father of cubism was never inclined to undue optimism.

Auden's "Hymn to St. Cecilia" has something of the visual, decorative quality of Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel," the atmosphere of which was so magically caught by Debussy. The poem opens with "In a garden shady this holy lady, with reverend cadence and subtle psalm . . . " and throughout offers beauty to ear and eye. A certain angularity gives almost the impression of stained glass, as if, so to speak, the poet had leaded his lines and words.

Britten's score is attractive—perhaps a little too easily attractive—but it lacks that visual quality, so hard to define which the art of a Debussy or a Delius would have brought into play. The composer's critics will no doubt find the score far too slick. If it falls below the level of his "Sinfonia da Requiem" the new work should reach and be popular with a large choral public. An excellent performance was given by the B. B. C. Singers under Leslie Woodgate.

* * *

On the same program Zoltán Kodaĺ's "Annie Miller," or "Molnár Anna," a Transylvanian folk ballad arranged as a part song, took us out of the usual choral rut by presenting a dramatic story chiefly in the form of musical dialogue. Edmund Rubbra's Madrigals —"Leave prolonging they distress" and "So sweet is thy discourse" by Thomas Campion—on the other hand, resolutely follow the familiar, choral track. Delius' wordless part song "To be sung on a summer night on the water," which followed, laid the dust and transported us back to the world made visible by the French Impressionist painters.

Among the instrumental works heard was Eugene Goossens' Second String Quartet, Op. 59, which had its first performance in England. This is an engaging mixture of the new and the old, the familiar and the fresh. Every listener will share the composer's obvious delight in the old Somerset folk song "Searching for Lambs," with its lovely "line" and fascinating five-four rhythm. But apart from this excursion into the country, the quartet has an abundance of what may fitly be termed urban musical interest. The writing throughout is vital and full of color and the strikingly original scherzo particularly successful.

Another first public performance in England was William Alwyn's Divertimento for flute solo, brilliantly played by John Francis. This is virtuoso music and for once the two are on speaking terms. It was a little difficult to imagine a "Fuchetta" and "Variations on a Ground" for flute solo, but the composer produces the effect of two independent parts by the device of rapid leaps from one octave to another.

Yet another first public performance was that of a work by a Catalonian composer, Roberto Gerhard's "Cancionero de Pedrell" for soprano and piano, admirably sung by Sophie Wyss. One leaves these delightful songs reluctantly with the hope of soon hearing them again. A rather fierce interpretation of Prokofieff's Piano Sonata No. 6 Op. 82, by Louis Kentner, deserves mention. Altogether, rich entertainment for those who do not let the old shut out the new.

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Armed Forces Stocked With Golf Titleholders

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every golf club in this country can produce an honor roll of members who have gone into the service, on land, on sea and in the air. Many of these members have been of high rating in national or local play. There is one angle to golf's contribution to the war effort, however, which is truly remarkable. At least 10 winners of our national amateur golf title are now wearing Uncle Sam's uniform and at least three others are working in defense plants.

These 13 individuals cover a stretch of 33 amateur championships, from 1907 to the present, bearing in mind that there has been no national title play since 1941 and no championships in 1917 and '18, during the last World War. These 13, as a group, have won no fewer than 24 of the 33 amateur titles, also six of the national opens.

War Contracts

In that stretch from 1907 through 1941 there were 21 individual title winners and the phrase "at least," referring to the 10 in service and three in war plants, means lack of information concerning five of the other eight. One of the eight, Harold H. Hilton, was the Englishman who came over in 1911 and won the title at Apawamis. He passed on last year. W. C. Fownes, Jr., winner in 1910, is affiliated with companies up to the hilt in war contracts, I would surmise.

The three past winners definitely in war plants are Jerome D. Travers, winner of the national amateur in 1907, '08, '12 and '13, and of the open in 1915; Francis Ouimet, amateur winner in 1914 and '31, of the open in 1913; and Jesse Guilford, amateur winner in 1921. Both Ouimet and Guilford wore uniforms in the last war.

Now as to the 10 definitely in the service. What set me to thinking about it was the recent report that W. Lawson Little, Jr., had joined up, plus the fact that Bobby Jones had been commissioned a "Captain," and Johnny Fischer recently had advanced to the grade of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and that Marvin H. Ward, holdover amateur champion, had been advanced to a Second Lieutenancy.

Their Ratings

Granting the possibility of misinformation, here is what I gather about the golf champions and ratings of most of them, the letter "a" denoting amateur champion, letter "o" for open:

R. A. Gardner (a) 1909, '15—Ordnance Department.
Dave Herron (a) 1919—Lieutenant Colonel.
Robert T. Jones, Jr., (a), 1924, '25, '27, '28, '30; (o) 1923, '26, '29, '30—Captain.
Harrison R. Johnstone (a) 1929—Major, Air Force.
C. Ross Somerville (a) 1932—Canadian, sent to England approximately two years ago.
W. Lawson Little, Jr., (a) 1934, '35; (o) 1940.
Johnny Fischer (a) 1936—Lieutenant (JG).
Willie Turnesa (a)—Gunnery School.
Marvin H. Ward (a) 1939, '41—Second Lieutenant.
Richard D. Chapman (1940) Second Lieutenant, or maybe by now a higher rating.

There are the 10 in the service and the three in war defense jobs. Of course, it is not to be forgotten that Bobby Jones, besides winning five national amateur titles and four national opens, won the British amateur in 1930 and British opens in 1926, '27, and '30; that Lawson Little won the British amateurs of 1934 and '35, and that Charlie Yates, at present an Ensign in the Navy, won the British amateur in 1938, bringing into the record one who is not of our national championship group, but who, nevertheless, should not be overlooked.

From L. B. Icely in Chicago I learn that Marvin Ward, the holdover national amateur champion, is commander of Squadron 42-H in the Aviation Preflight School of the Army Air Base at Santa Ana, Calif., and that a few weeks ago Ward was in an exhibition match that included Sam Snead (in the Navy); Olin Dutra, Lloyd Mangrum and a Portland amateur named Lou Jennings, followed by more than 10,000 galleryites. Jennings won with a brilliant 68.

Army life, in one sense, will be nothing new to Lawson Little, Jr., he being the son of an Army officer. His father was in the Regular Army when Junior was born at Newport, R. I. In 1916 the senior Little was stationed at Old Point Comfort, Va., was transferred thence to El Paso, to San Antonio in 1918-19, thence to Manila, and then to China before being transferred back to San Francisco and advancing to the rating of Colonel.

From both his father and mother, Lawson, Jr., inherited his love of golf and to a considerable degree his early training in the game, for, as he told me after winning his first national amateur at Brookline in 1934, his father once had a golf rating of handicap 6, while his mother, as he put it, had a "gorgeous swing." Junior really got started as a golfer himself at San Antonio, where he caddied at times for his father and now and then stole away to play on a course where juniors were not allowed. It was there that a lady, impressed by his swing, gave him a putter, which for a while he used for driving, approaching and putting.

World Records Are Passed On By Federation

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23 (AP)—The International Amateur Athletic Federation, working under wartime handicaps, approved 38 world track and field records in 1942, ten established by athletes from the United States.

The sensation of the year was Gunder Haegg, 24-year-old Swedish fireman who hung up 11 new marks at distances from one mile to 5,000 meters. Some of the new standards were improvements on his previous world record times, but he closed out the year in possession of the following international marks: mile, 4:04.6; 1,500 meters, 3:45.8; 2,000 meters, 5:11.8; 3,000 meters, 8:01.2 and 5,000 meters, 13:58.2.

Fred Wolcott, former Rice Institute hurdler, and Grover Klemmer of the San Francisco Olympic Club are each credited with two of the standards set by Americans. Wolcott's marks are 22.5 seconds for the 220-yard low hurdles and 22.3 for the 200-meter lows. Klemmer's records are 46 seconds flat for 400 meters and 46.4 for 440 yards, the latter equalling Ben Eastman's international record.

Les Steers' high jump of 6 ft. 11 in. goes into the books as does Cornelius Warmerdam's pole vault mark of 15 ft. 5¾ in. Warmerdam, however, has since raised the vault ceiling to 15 ft. 7¾ in. Harold Davis' 10.2 for 100 meters, tying Jesse Owens' world mark, also was recognized along with two relay records made by University of California quartets—3:09.4 for the mile and 7:34.5 for two miles. Archie Harris's discus throw of 174 ft. 8¾ in. also was approved, but it will not get into the books because Adolfo Consolini of Italy later boosted the distance to 174 ft. 10¾ in.

Other marks recognized as of October, 1942, included:

1,000 Meters—2m. 21.5s., by Rudolf Harbig, Germany.
20,000 Meters—1h. 3m. 1.2s., by Andras Csaplai, Hungary.
Four-Mile Relay—17m. 2.8s., by Brandkarens Sports Club, Sweden.
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Kansas' Kingpin —By Pap'

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A FINE BALL HANDLER, RAY IS EQUALLY AT HOME ON THE COURT OR THE GRIDIRON
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PAP
AP Features

Gordie Bell Sensational As Buffalo Goal-Tender

A 17-year-old boy, poised in front of the nets of the Buffalo American Hockey League club these winter nights, is accomplishing something in the way of poking away enemy pucks that no other goalie has succeeded in doing since the organization of the present circuit back in the season of 1937. Gordie Bell has blanked every club in the league with the exception of the Hershey Bears and the season isn't much beyond the halfway mark at the moment.

No goalie has yet succeeded in shutting out every club in the league. Only three have gone as far as Bell and they took an entire season to accomplish the feat. Last year there wasn't a trick of the kind turned up in the entire circuit. You have to go back as far as the campaign of 1938-1939 to find a duplicate and that was the year that Bill Beveridge, starting out with Syracuse and finishing up with New Haven, blanked every club he faced with the exception of the Springfield Indians.

Beveridge Close

Beveridge came close on two occasions, when he limited Springfield to a single goal in each of these contests. Both of these games were played when he was wearing New Haven spangles. He wasn't even close when decked out in Syracuse livery.

The season of 1937-1938 was the campaign in which Bert Gardiner with the Philadelphia Ramblers and Frank Brimsek of the Providence Reds were performing so sensationally in front of the nets, but both were unable to keep Springfield pucks out of their net in any single game of the season. Brimsek limited the Indians to a single goal in two of the eight games he worked against them but Gardiner got that close on only one occasion. The Indians generally got two or more goals against him.

Despite Offense

These three cases are the only ones of their kind on record in the league and for that reason the feat of young Gordie Bell must be taken as little short of phenomenal, particularly when it is realized how much hockey offense has increased in the past few years.

Down through the years with the goalies who have become fixtures with the American Hockey League, the effort to score shutouts at least once against every club in the league has brought some surprising results. Not a man in the lot can say that he has blanked every club, even over a period of years. Beveridge, now with Cleveland, comes closest to it. He has yet to hand a shutout to the New Haven Eagles and, as that club has withdrawn from competition, he will not get a chance to straighten out the record until they resume American League action. And he may never get the chance, for Bill has been working this hockey business for quite a considerable spell as such things go.

The American Hockey League has had clubs in 11 cities thus far and the Beveridge record means he has extended the shutout greeting to 10 of them. Springfield and Pittsburgh, as well as Hershey, have been his most frequent victims, going down three times each.

Phil Stein missed only two clubs, Syracuse and Buffalo, and when it is remembered that the better part of his service was with the Stars, his failure in the Salt City isn't so remarkable.

As a freshman, Ray Evans was singled out by Dr. Forrest (Phog) Allen "as probably the greatest athlete Kansas has ever had." Since that time, Evans has done nothing to make the coach's evalution of his athletic ability appear very much out of line.

Just this past fall, Ray completed 101 out of the 198 forward passes he tossed for a gain of 1,113 yards, and intercepted 10 enemy passes. He was generally selected for all-Big Six honors.

"Evans showed wonderful hustle and co-operation last year when Kansas tied Oklahoma for the Big Six basketball title," said Allen, who is the coach of the Kansas basketball team, "and if he gives us the same hustle this year that he showed on the football field, we will finish in the top three of the Big Six."

Ray is rated one of the finest defensive guards in the conference. In high school, he always led his teammates in scoring, but in college he has concentrated on defense and been content to let the front line run up the score. He is a remarkable passer and a fine floor man.

Etten at First for Yanks

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—When the New York Yankees begin their campaign for another baseball pennant April 21, the man at first base will be Nicholas Raymond (Nick) Etten—the eighth player to hold down that position since the late Lou Gehrig benched himself in 1939 after 17 years on the job.

Dipping into the National League for the second time in 13 months to get a capable first sacker, the American League champions obtained Etten yesterday from the Philadelphia Phils for two players and cash estimated at around $10,000.

Get Levy, Gettel

The Phils, who can use the cash as well as the players, received First Baseman Ed Levy and Pitcher Allen Gettel, who performed last year with the Yankees' Kansas City farm in the American Association

Etten will fill the gap created by the entrance into military service of Buddy Hassett, who came to the Yanks in December, 1941, from the Boston Braves.

The big lefthander joins the steady parade of first basemen who have moved in and out of the post which Gehrig held through his record run of 2,130 games.

Dahlgren First

The Yanks assigned the job to Babe Dahlgren for a time. Then came Johnny Sturm, now in the Army. They tried to make a first baseman out of Joe Gordon and filled in with Tommy Henrich. Levy started in the position last season but soon gave way to Hassett, who held it until early in the World Series when a finger injury forced him to give way to Gerry Priddy.

A power hitter, Etten batted .311 for the Phils in 1941 but slumped to .265 last season. He is married and has two children, and owns a 3-A draft classification.

He began his career in 1933 and after five years in the minor leagues he joined the Philadelphia Athletics for trials in 1938 and 1939.

Sent to Baltimore

At that time Connie Mack also was breaking in Dick Siebert, who got the nod, and Etten was sent to Baltimore where he batted .321 in 1940, hitting 24 home runs and leading the International League in runs batted in with 128. The Phils drafted him the following year.

Gettel, a righthander, won 12 games and lost 11 with Kansas City last season after a spring trial with the Yanks. Levy, who had a brief whirl with the Phils in 1940, hit .305 for the Blues after failing to make the grade with the parent club. Both players are 3-A in the draft.

Virginia Can't Keep Centers On Athletic Teams

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—Two things have bothered University of Virginia athletic teams this year—transportation and centers.

Coach Frank Murray used six players—H. H. Uihlein, F. N. Crenshaw, K. F. Bevan, Jr., J. W. Reardon, Milton Parlow and Charles Cooper—at the pivot post during football season. Billy Suhling, the team's regular center, joined the armed forces before the season began.

The other day, Virginia's basketball coach, Gus Tebell, announced that the Cavaliers' No. 1 pivot man, Walter St. Clair, had dropped out of the lineup because of scholastic difficulties.

Pittsburgh May Get Shaughnessy

BALTIMORE (AP)—Clark Daniel Shaughnessy, University of Maryland football coach and widely-known exponent of the "T" formation, confirmed the fact that he has been negotiating with the University of Pittsburgh and said he expected developments to reach a definite stage shortly.

Shaughnessy said discussions with Pittsburgh representatives involved the post of head football coach and a full faculty professorship.

Rosar, catcher traded to Cleveland by the Yanks, made only one error in 1942, and had an average of .996 in 58 games.

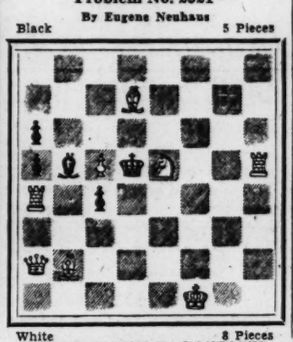
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 23, 1943
Problem No. 2521
By Eugene Neuhaus

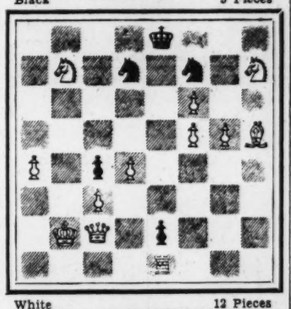
Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/3B4/p7/pbPkKt2R/R1p3/8/QB6/5K2
White to play and mate in two
(The composer is Private First Class at Camp White, Oregon.)

Problem No. 2522
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces



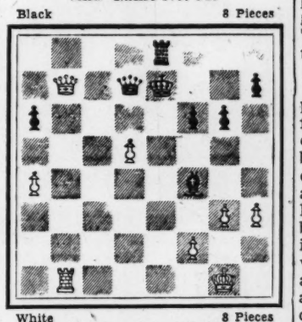
White 12 Pieces
4k3/1Kt1kt1kt1Kt/5P2/5PPB/P1pP4/2P5/-1KQ1p3/4R3
White to play and mate in three
(Tidskrift for Schack, February, 1906. Gamage now devotes himself mainly to two-movers, at which he is one of the world's great living composers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2519. Q-B
No. 2520. Kt-Q4
End-Game No. 648. Black draws: 1 . . . R-B4(Black); 2 RxPch. K-Kt5; 3 RxR stalemate. Other variations are equally ineffective for White.

End-Game No. 649

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and win
(The conclusion to Capablanca's brilliancy prize game with Subarev, Moscow, 1925.)

New York Schoolboy Championship

New York, by far the leading chess center in the country (because it has the strongest players), does not equal Milwaukee in its school chess activity, but there is an annual schoolboy championship, held under the auspices of the Interscholastic Chess League. This year the champion is Marcy Hanft, who led the finals with a score of 6½-½. These schoolboy players have the great advantage of first-class club competition and frequently develop into the city's strongest players.

British Army Chess Championship

After much agitation the British Army authorities finally approved a championship. In six weeks there were 200 entries. Then the British Broadcasting Corporation gave two announcements, and the number rose to 304, the final figure. This proves not only the value of radio publicity but the considerable interest soldiers have in the game. The championship is now under way, and similar events for the R. A. F. and all Allied Forces are being planned.

Among the Allied players is Lieutenant Cartier of the Free French. He used to be known as Tartakower and is an acknowledged master.

Deciding Match Game

This was the final and deciding game of the Kashdan-Reshevsky match to break their tie for first honors in the National Championship. Kashdan, trying to overcome a three-game lead, adopted an opening variation somewhat speculative. In fact, Modern Chess Openings can find no satisfactory continuation for Black after 10 or 11 moves. Kashdan never quite equalized and Reshevsky was able to translate his superior position into a pawn advantage.

Eleventh Game
Queen's Gambit

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 Q-Q4	Q-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 P-R3	Kt-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	32 Q-Q3	Q-K4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	33 Kt-Q4	KtxKt
5 P-QKt4	P-QKt4	34 PxKt	QxQ
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	35 PxQ	R-B
7 Kt-R2	P-K3	36 R-R5	R-B7
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	37 RxP	RxKtP
9 Castles	B-Kt2	38 R-Q7	R-Kt8
10 P-QK2	P-B4	39 K-B	P-Kt6
11 R-Q	PxP	40 RxRP	P-Kt7
12 KKtxP	B-B4	41 R-Kt7	R-R8
13 Kt-Kt3	B-K2	42 RxKtP	RxP
14 P-R5	Castles	43 R-Kt8	K-Kt2
15 B-Q2	Q-Kt	44 K-K2	R-R7ch
16 P-R6	B-Q4	45 K-Q3	R-R6ch
17 BxB	PxB	46 B-B3	B-Q3
18 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt3	47 R-Kt2	B-K2
19 Kt-B	Kt-B4	48 K-B4	R-R5ch
20 QKt-Kt3	KR-Q	49 K-Kt5	R-R8
21 Kt-R5	KR-QB	50 P-Q5ch	K-B
22 KR-QB	B-B	51 K-B6	R-R
23 QKt-Kt3	KKt-K5	52 B-K5	R-Bch
24 B-K	KtxKt	53 B-B7	B-B3
25 KtxKt	Kt-B4	54 R-Kt8	RxR
26 Kt-Q4	Kt-K3	55 BxR	B-Q5
27 Kt-Kt3	R-B2	56 B-Q6ch	K-Kt2
28 RxR	KtxR	57 B-B5	Resigns
29 Q-Q3	R-Q		

Australian Game

Here is another decisive game, from the Victoria (Australia) championship. Black needed to win to tie for first. Inadvisedly he risked castling on the Q side, thus giving White a made-to-order attack with his pawns. This attack he pushed expertly and won the game and the championship.

French Defense

Lazare White	Crowl Black	Lazare White	Crowl Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Kt-K3	BxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 QxB	KtxP
3 PxP	PxP	16 B-Q2	Kt-R2
4 Kt-KB3	B-Q3	17 KR-Kt	P-KB4
5 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	18 B-R6	P-QKt3
6 Castles	KKt-K2	19 Kt-B4	Kt(K2)-B
7 P-B3	B-KKt5	20 KtxB	KtxKt
8 P-QR4	Q-Q2	21 QxQP	Q-B3
9 Kt-R3	P-QR3	22 Q-R2	Kt(R2)-B
10 Kt-B2	Castles	23 B-KB4	Kt-Kt
QR (a)		24 B-QKt5	Q-Kt2
11 P-Kt4	K-Kt	25 R-Kt3	Kt(B3)-Q3
12 P-Kt5	PxP	26 R-R3	Resigns
13 PxP	Kt-R2		

(a) Perhaps Black felt he had to take this risk to create winning chances, but after Castles K side, White might drift into an unfavoreble ending because of his Q side P advances.

Boston Championship

Dr. G. Katz has just retained his city title by leading 15 players without the loss of a game and with only one draw.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	10	6	40	123	112
Detroit	13	8	9	35	95	73
Toronto	15	11	4	34	141	94
Chicago	10	9	9	29	88	95
Montreal	10	15	6	26	102	125
New York	7	19	4	18	96	146

Prep Record

CHICAGO (AP)—If this isn't a prep basketball individual scoring record, it will have to stand until a better one is dug up:

Marvin Beskin, a junior forward on the Sullivan High School quintet, made 27 field goals and seven free throws for 61 points. His team won, 105 to 64.

Pro Basketball Comeback Seen by Georgetown Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Looking further ahead than a good many folks, Elmer Ripley, Georgetown basketball coach, sees a comeback in store for pro basketball under wartime conditions. . . His idea is that the pros can cash in on the current popularity of the college game and the fact that basketball courts can be put in places where gas-rationed fans can reach them. . . "Colleges are turning out more good players than ever before, and those boys want a chance to play," Elmer recently told the Washington Star's Lew Atchison. . . "I don't think the boys will go back to the old style of pro ball. They don't want that pushing, tugging, and clowning style. They want to play fast, smart basketball under college rules and I think the fans prefer that kind, too."

There's no doubt about what kind of basketball the fans like. You can see for yourself in Madison Square Garden, where we once sat through a pro game yawning in unison with about 200 other spectators. . . But pro basketball has a long way to come back. It still survives in the American and National Leagues and a few "independent" and traveling teams, but even in its best days it never was a big-time or a big-money sport. . . Still, the best basketball we ever saw was played by a couple of fast A. A. U. teams that had the same kind of post-graduate material the pros could pick, and one of the most excited sports crowds we ever saw was at an American League play-off game years ago when the circuit spread as far west as Chicago. . . That was the night when Joe Carr, the league President, sat on the stage in a rickety Brooklyn hall and could hardly keep his mind on the game for wondering whether the floor would collapse, and the fans were packed in so tightly they couldn't get breath for a loud yell. . . There must have been 3,000 of them.

Our complaint then was that the players were too good, especially for the small courts they played on. . . They'd fool around in the back court until someone got near enough to shoot, then there'd be a couple of passes too fast to follow and the ball would be in the basket. . . College rules may eliminate that, but the pros themselves will have to cure another fault, allowing college boys to pick up and occasional bill by playing under assumed names. . . The fans usually know about it if college authorities don't, and a sport can't command much respect when the players and fans regard it as something you should sneak in the back door to see.

J. P. Wynne writes in the Lock Haven (Pa.) Express: "The two Philadelphia baseball clubs lead the major leagues. The A's have 19 men in the armed forces; the Phils 17. It appears the Quaker City boys will have done their best in the World Serious."

Twin Curling Trophy Play On Jan. 30-31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que. — A twin curling trophy competition will open the major competitive season here at the Seigniory Curling Club when play in the twelfth annual bonspiel for the Rankin Trophy and the second annual bonspiel for the Albert Maclaren Memorial Shield gets under way the week end of Jan. 30-31.

The latter trophy was presented last year by three of the curling clubs with which "Uncle" Albert Maclaren of Buckingham, Que., one of the best loved figures in the curling fraternity, was associated; Montreal Thistle, Ottawa and Seigniory. The Rankin Trophy has been competed for on Seigniory ice for the past 11 years and was presented for annual competition by J. I. Rankin of Montreal.

Invitations to participate in this event have been extended to members of curling clubs in Montreal, Ottawa and the Ottawa River Valley by the President, Mr. J. C. Stenhouse, Montreal, and other members of the Seigniory Curling Club, and it is anticipated that a representative number of curlers will be on hand.

Last year, a Seigniory Club foursome consisting of H. S. Menzies, C. C. Pineo, W. G. Pyper, skipped by J. I. Rankin, emerged the winners of the Rankin Trophy over a field of 20 rinks when they defeated Lem Cushing's Royal Montreal quartet, which, however, went on to win the Maclaren Memorial Shield when it turned back an Outremont rink skipped by Dr. G. P. Kelly, 9-6.

Play for the Rankin Trophy will consist of two games of 10 ends each, the rink registering the highest margin of score in two wins taking the Trophy. The Maclaren Shield Bonspiel will be conducted on Elgin Trophy method of play.

Special Service At Lakewood Club

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—The Lakewood Country Club, like so many others, got around the ban on gasoline pleasure driving by instituting a special transportation service. But unlike so many others, it didn't go back to the horse and buggy.

Trailers with benches to accommodate 20 passengers each are towed between the end of the street car line and the club by electric tractors—vehicles acquired several years ago to pull floats in the annual Festival of States parade.

Hub Notes

Bruins Face Hawks

The Boston Bruins wind up their current road trip tomorrow night in Chicago where they face the Black Hawks in a game that means much to each side. The B's hope to regain their winning stride which was broken in Detroit Thursday, when Red Wings edged them 3-2, while the Hawks are looking for their victory in six starts.

According to Dit Clapper's report to Boston on the Detroit game, the Bruins were playing with only 12 men, Don Gallinger having been left home, Clapper himself not being able to play, and Art Jackson having retired early in the game when he injured his shoulder. Jackson is expected to play in Chicago tomorrow night, while Gallinger is expected back for Tuesday's game here at the Garden with Detroit.

Tonight and tomorrow night at the Garden the Boston Olympics return to action after a week's lay-off in which several efforts were made to improve the club. Making his bow in the red, white and blue regimentals of the local sextet will be Don Nichols, the defenseman from Calumet, Mich., who is expected to prove of help to the harassed blue line squad. In addition Gerry Desrosiers is slated to dress for a game again for the first time in nearly two months.

Although nothing is being said about it now, rumors are current that one or two more changes may be made in the ranks of the Olympics before many weeks pass. No official announcements will be made, however, until moves now under way are completed.

Briefs: Northeastern lost to a free-scoring Springfield five 80-55 at the Y. M. C. A. gym last night . . . Frankie Brimsek's work in the Bruins' net in Detroit Thursday night had Manager Jack Adams of the Red Wings reaching for superlatives again. Adams maintains that Brimsek is the best goalie in hockey history . . . Norwich skaters beat Vermont 15-1 in below-zero weather at Burlington yesterday . . . The Boston Y. M. C. A. is holding an open handicap meet beginning at 7:30 p. m. tonight . . . Eddie Shore has acquired Carl (Winky) Smith for his Buffalo hockey team. Smith, a center, was with the disbanded New Haven outfit.

The Columbia University Navy outfit made its debut in track competition today with such fellows as Myron Pikor, Northwestern sprinter, William Williams, Wisconsin pole vaulter, and Abe Schibanoff, shot put champion from Franklin and Marshall, entered in the Met championships. . . Delbert Bingham, former Big Seven basketball scoring champ at Utah State, was "washed out" by the Navy Air Corps but joined the Army fliers and won his wings.

Basketball Scores

Results Jan. 22

By the Associated Press

East
Aberdeen Proving Ground 55, Curtis Bay C. G. 40.
Siena 55, Plattsburgs State T. 30.
Bucknell 61, Delaware 41.
Carnegie Tech 55, St. Vincent 34.
Springfield 80, Northeastern 55.
Catholic Univ. 51, Gallaudet 45.

South
North Carolina State 43, Virginia Tech 40.
Catawba 59, Guilford 25.
Hampden-Sydney 55, Union Theological 23.
Wofford 51, Erskine 24.
Morehead (Ky.) 4 Rio Grande (Ohio) 32.
Loyola of the South 85, Millsaps 62.
Georgia Tech 59, Auburn 32.
Mississippi 66, Blytheville (Ark.) Army Air Base 31.
Murray Ky T. 56, Camp Campbell 36th Armored Regiment 44.
Transylvania College 44, Centre College 32.

Midwest
Bowling Green 51, Kent State 39.
Baldwin-Wallace 45, Findlay 40.
Capital 56, Ashland 44.
Kenyon 52, Fenn 46.
Case 54, Western Reserve 52.
Kansas State 39, Fort Hays, Kas., 27.
Akron 72, Ohio University 70 (four overtimes).
Dubuque University 42, Wittenburg 29.
Kansas Wesleyan 46, McPherson 36.
Cape Girardeau Mo. T. 32, Springfield Mo. T. 29.
Doane 55, Concordia (Neb.) 44.
Platteville, Wis., T. 36, Milwaukee T. 35.
Nebraska Wesleyan 31, Peru 29.
Wooster 54, Mount Union 47.
Northland College (Wis.) 47, Northern Michigan 46.
Alma 44, Kalamazoo 42.
Wayne 44, Albion 27.
Penn (Iowa) 67 Buena Vista 33.
Simpson 46, Loras 41.
Fort Hays State 44, St. Benedict's 34.
Culver-Stockton 57, Tarkio 38.
Central (Mo.) 45, Missouri Valley 42.
York 41, Midland 39.
Bethel (Kan.) 39, Bethany 38.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 35, Rockhurst 29.
Wayne (Neb.) 55, Kearney 44.
North Dakota 36, South Dakota State 30.
Moorhead (Minn.) T. 37, Duluth T. 35.
Gustavus Adolphus 49, St. John's 42.
Stout 64, River Falls (Wis.) T. 37.
La Crosse (Wis.) T. 48, St. Mary's (Minn.) 30.
South Dakota 35, Iowa T. 32.

Southwest
Oklahoma Aggies 43, Enid Army Flying School 25.
East Central (Okla.) 44, Central (Okla.) 30.
Stephen F. Austin 45, North Texas State 43.
Texas Wesleyan 56, Waco Flying School 36.
Albuquerque (N. M.) Air Base 42, Hardin-Simmons 36.

West
Southern California 60, U. C. L. A. 49.
Brigham Young 74, Snow 43.
Utah State Agricultural 50, Utah 44.
Montana 32, Idaho (Southern Branch) 31.
Montana State College 62, Billings Poly 30.
Colorado College 53, Regis 31.
College of Idaho 38, Eastern Oregon 33.
San Francisco State 61, College of Pacific 50.
Santa Ana Army Air Base 36, San Diego State 34.
Nevada 49, California Aggies 32.
Wyoming 66, Colorado State 42.
Arizona 43, Tempe (Ariz.) T. 29.
Flagstaff (Ariz.) T. 38, Kingman Gunnery School 28.
Utah Branch Agricultural 27, Dixie College 20.
Washington State 54, Idaho 46.
San Francisco 39, San Jose State 38.
Denver 52, Greeley State 33.
New Mexico Mines 36, Highlands 41.
Washington 52, Oregon 48.
California 33, Stanford 32.

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For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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14 State St., Boston, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS: Several	Arr.
METHODS ENGRS.: Several	Arr.
PROJECT MGR.; Instrument exp.	Arr.
PROJECT ENGR.: Milling cutter exp.	Arr.
DESIGNERS: Tools and Machine	Arr.
PROD. SUPTS.: Precision instr. exp.	$8000
PROD. FOREMEN: Ring exp.	$75
ASST. SUPT.: Tooling exp.	$5000 up
INSPECTION SUPVR & FINAL INSPTR:	Arr.
DRAFTSMEN: Mech. exp.	Arr.
PERSONNEL MGR.: Labor Rel. exp.	Arr.
HEAD STATISTICIAN: Coll. grad.	$5000
CLERK-COMPTOMETER OPR.:	$95 mo.
ASST. CASHIER-CLERK: Young	$22
CLERK: Mfg. office, Watertown	$22
INS. ADJUSTER: Experienced	$1800
ARTIST: Layout & typography exp.	$50
OFFICE BOYS: Several openings	$18-22
DRUG DETAILER: Pharm. trnd.	Sal.
SALES: Mech. Rubber exp.	Arr.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, a janitor for private school, necessary knowledge, care of coal furnace, lawn, shrubs, flowers, general building and ground maintenance; would consider couple; living quarters plus salary remuneration. School, 3799 Lake Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED COUPLE consider seasonal or annual care, or management of Florida property or estate; man experienced maintenance and gardening; woman exceptional all departments. Box T-1, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ABLE, conscientious family man seeks permanent position with possibilities for advancement; clerical and selling experience; adaptable to other types of work. Box H-243, 1499 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

MAN under 40, 16 years' experience in construction of all types, specializing in masonry, military class 3-A. C. T. K., Matawan, N. J.

MAN desires employment, experienced clerical worker, general office assistant; references. Write Box M-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYMASTER
Young man, 38, with 7 yrs.' exp. handling cash, pay rolls, social security returns, companion, pay roll-personnel reports, etc.; salary $45 wk. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper, middle-aged widow, Christian Scientist, for adult family. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK, elderly, Protestant; references say "careful, economical, trustworthy to the highest degree." Address S. B., Box 66, Wayland, Mass.

POSITION wanted by woman with years of financial sales experience, public relations and South American travel. Address F. R. A., 409 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable (technical sales engineering (power field) and sales promotional work), experienced; immediately available. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian Scientist (Amer. citizen Japanese parentage); experienced, capable, desire interesting congenial position. Opportunity for advancement. $27. Okajima, 219 E. 60th, N. Y. C. PL. 3-7087.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTRY
Licensed: Repairing, remodeling—nothing too small. DOYLE. Stadium 9193, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY OF CULTURE and refined home abroad; will exchange part-time companionship for home environment here. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 BUICK Roadmaster—1939 Plymouth Coupe. May be seen by appointment. Box M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMERAS

CASH for your used cameras and photo equipment. Write giving description. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

COINS

WILL call anywhere in New England to make offer on collections or accumulations of coins. For information—
HAROLD E. WHITENECK, COIN DEALER
68 Huntington Avenue, Boston

FURRIERS

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3813

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED to rent small grand or spinet piano for own private use. Phone Ken. 3961, 9-5. Or write Apt. 4, 140 Beacon Street, Boston.

QUILTING

EXQUISITE Quilting done with elaborate designs; can design any quilt by pattern; do needle marking; no pencil marks on quilts. KATHRYN BOTNER, Green Hall, Ky.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEECH LESSONS. Voice. Bible Reading. Imogen André, 49 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. former Dean of Curry School of Expression. Tues., Thur., Sat., also evenings. ELiot 2882.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks. Any color. New or used. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 2400

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ALABAMA

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala

GAS APPLIANCE COMPANY
19 North Conception Street
2-7671
Gas Appliances—Natural and Butane
Electrical Appliances
Refrigerators and Radios
Butane Gas Systems

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

More than 63 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS. COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the
Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Kokanour
REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
17 EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.

FORT MYERS

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7206

MIAMI

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 612

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
338 Main

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"43 years in St. Petersburg"

"Dry Cleaning that will satisfy you"
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 Central Avenue
Branches at:
Magnolia Cleaners — 6 Magnolia Arcade
Economy Shoe Repair — 46 9th St. North
Cal's Service Station — 3949 Central Ave.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

FORBUSH
FULLER BRUSH
DEALER
PHONE 6373
333½ Clematis Street
FRED W. FORBUSH

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER'S
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

Colonial FLOWER SHOP
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

COLUMBUS

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2230 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Authorized Tire Inspectors
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
Phone 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.
RECORDS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets, M., DM., MM. and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1926
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof
ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm, BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

KNITTING WOOL
Laine à tricoter
Strickwolle
Au Bon Marché
Berne — Spitalgasse 3/7

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO.'S
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

ZURICH

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintheschergplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux
C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 2.64.13
SPECIALITÄT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1048 Head Office and Works 9 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

JOHANNESBURG

DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20321

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths, Expert Draftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

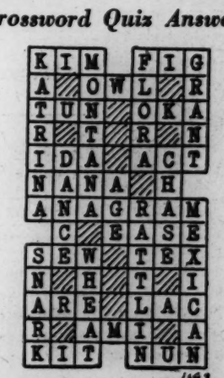
A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke, Ltd.
Family Grocers
DURBAN'S LOWEST PRICES
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
PHONE 26321 472, WEST ST.

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21361

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, West Street Telephone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Joppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Stockist of
"Panther"
"Dorothy Perkins"
and other well known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2933 32-1837
24-5036 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
For the Best Gardening Tools, Etc.
234, Church St. Phones 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store

BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41 387

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
134 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

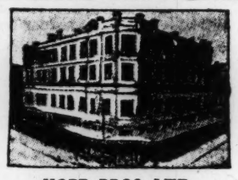
D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs



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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Drawing, Cartooning

By Irving Bacchus

How about drawing as a hobby? Scores of persons seeking diversion dodge this fascinating pastime on the theory that ability to draw is a rare talent.

Can you write? Then you can already draw. Writing is a finely developed form of drawing. Many written languages were originated with the symbols doing nothing more than depicting the facts which the caveman desired to convey.

Imagine yourself in his position with the added convenience of pencil and paper. The idea you wish to explain is that Waddles and Snubs, two of our friends on the Daily Features Page, are horseback riding. Perhaps the animal is trotting and our riders are bouncing around uncomfortably, making wry faces. Get the idea? Put it on paper.

Your initial attempts will lead to much merriment, which is just what a hobby should provide. But finish the drawing. Practice will bring such improvement that possibly your specimens will be sought by friends for their scrapbooks.

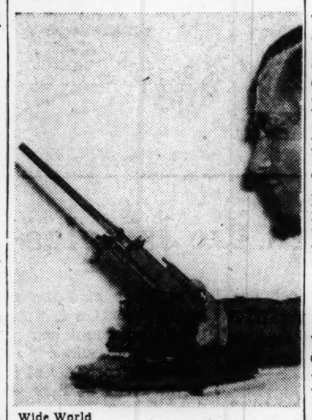
Here's an interesting game developed around drawing. Divide the party into two groups. Ask each person to write on a slip of paper some idea which he desires sketched. A leader collects the suggestions and withdraws from the crowd.

Simultaneously (to start the game) a member of each group reports to the leader, who tells them in a whisper, the first idea to be drawn. The messengers rush back to their respective tables and begin drawing the idea, keeping "mum." As soon as a member guesses what is being drawn another member rushes to the leader and secures the next idea.

First team to complete the list of six, seven, eight or any number, is the winner. You'll find that persons who can do simple sketches will be on the winning team.

Cartooning? The best method is to use your power of observation. Study the cartoons you see daily. Observe that your picture friends have distinct personalities and that their idiosyncrasies are always leading to predicaments.

Fred Gabb, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., makes pen sketches of people and adds pictures which represent their hobbies and other activities. As an initial assignment try this idea on yourself.



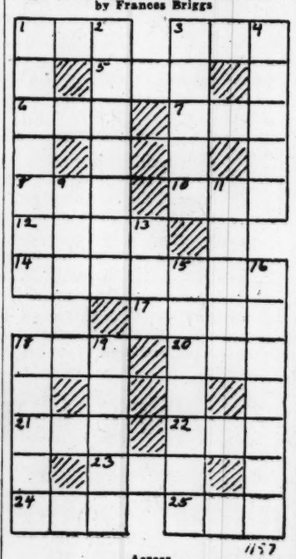
Wide World

Hobby Aids Teaching

A hobby which is an invaluable adjunct to his job of training at Camp Callan, California, is illustrated above by Capt. A. K. Mills. An expert woodcarver, Captain Mills is pictured with his model of a 90-millimeter antiaircraft gun. The model, complete in every detail, works exactly like the real thing in its recoil and elevation mechanisms.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Kipling character roams through India in company of a Tibetan priest?
3—What fruit is generally dried with sugar?
5—In certain poem, what bird is thought to be stuffed by barbershop patron?
6—Large cask.
7—What is a Turkish weight?
8—Sigrid Undset is author of the novel "—— Elizabeth."
10—Grease paint is used by those who do what?
12—What Zola heroine is daughter of Gervaise, heroine of another Zola novel?
14—What do you call transposition of letters of a word to form a different word?
17—Comfort.
18—Would you eat, pet, or sew mesaline?
20—City of Laredo is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
21—Exist.
22—Resinous substance used in making varnish.
23—What is French word for "friend"?
24—What is an outfit of tools or articles for a special purpose?
25—What is name of a variety of domestic pigeon?

Down

1—Ichabod Crane hoped to gain affections of whom?
2—What is the Treasure State?
3—What do you call plants in general?
4—Who succeeded Andrew Jackson as President of U. S.?
9—Would you haste, write, or dance a Paul Jones?
11—What is a prolonged hollow?
13—To grow old.
15—Who is a famous naval character in Smollett's "Roderick Random"?
16—Is chile con carne a Mexican, Spanish, or Russian dish?
18—In certain Lewis Carroll poem, what creature has "fondness for bathing-machines"?
19—What is most valuable and widely distributed of the food cereals?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Are you sure the creek ain't up, Paw?"

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It is no longer necessary to worry about which side our bread is buttered on.

Los Angeles Times: There's just one good use for inflation these days and that is in the tires the careful motorist is keeping up to proper pressure for long service.

Detroit News: Because "kindergarten" is a German word, a group of inflamed patriots offer a prize for a suitable substitute. Don't send in Kiddie Kampus. That's ours.

Speed the Day

"The happiest day of our lives will be when Chinese and American troops together enter Tokyo."
—General Joseph Stilwell.

Daily Anecdote

The President Obliges

The occasion was an important dinner given in honor of President Rutherford B Hayes. Seated directly in front of the Chief Executive was a young reporter on a Brooklyn newspaper, who had been instructed to obtain a verbatim report of the President's speech.

It was then the custom on such occasions to serve wine to the reporters, but the youth had never tasted wine and did not intend to start then. So he simply requested the waiter to remove his glass so he could have more room for his notebook.

Unfortunately President Hayes proved to be a rapid speaker, and not a reporter present was able to set down anything better than an extremely sketchy outline of his remarks. After the speech the cub reporter succeeded in reaching the President, and explained his plight. He told Mr. Hayes that this was his first important assignment and asked if it was possible to procure a copy of the address so he could score a beat on the other reporters. Mr. Hayes looked at the boy curiously and asked, "Can you wait for a few minutes?"

About fifteen minutes later the President came up and said, "Tell me, my boy, why did you have the wineglass removed from your place?"

The reporter explained.

"I am stopping with Mr. A. A. Low, on Columbus Heights," said the President. "Is that in the direction of your home?"

The young man replied that it was.

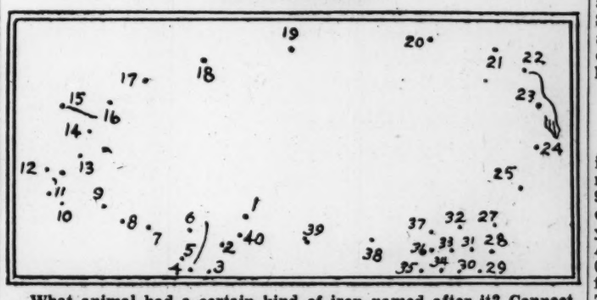
As the young journalist rode along with the President, he answered many questions the Chief Executive put to him about his life and his plans for the future. At the Low residence Mr. Hayes repaired to his room and presently returned with a copy of his speech, written in his own hand. The young man promised to copy and return the document the next morning, but the President said, "That's all right. Turn it in as it is." Nevertheless the young man copied the speech and returned it the following morning, when he made the amazing discovery that the President had entrusted him with the only copy in existence.

The following evening this very youthful reporter—he was only sixteen at the time—was the guest of the President and his wife. Thus did the President of the United States offer kind assistance to a worthy young man destined to become one of America's most distinguished editors and philanthropists—Edward Bok.

A Verse for Today...

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.—Eccles. 9:10

Dot Puzzle



What animal had a certain kind of iron named after it? Connect the numbered dots in order for the solution.

Service for Servicemen

Missoula, Montana

A paratrooper, on his way home on a furlough, stopped at the writer's home for dinner. He told me that en route he stopped at a cleansing and pressing shop and asked if he could have his trousers pressed while he waited, as he didn't want to go back to the depot and get his suitcase. They pressed his trousers and his blouse and wouldn't take any money for it.
—A. S. W.

Sacramento, Calif.

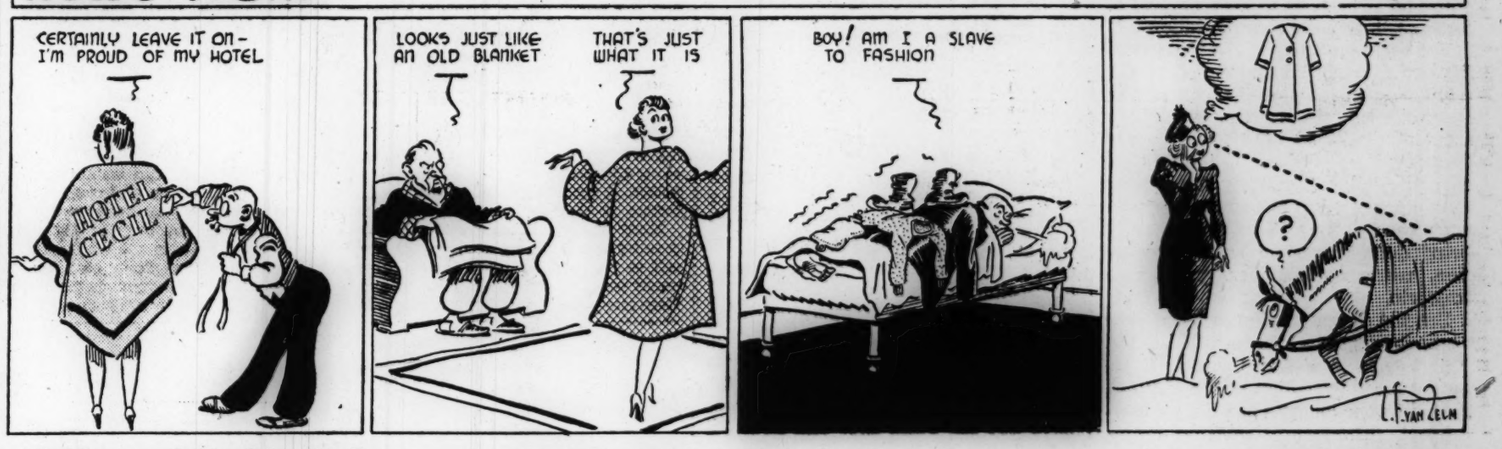
When changing shifts in a local USO center the worker going off duty said, "That boy on the divan came in on the 3 a. m. train and wanted to stay here until later in the morning in order not to awaken his family."

The room was not too warm and so the relief worker took a blanket and tucked it about the big soldier. Several hours later the boy awakened and to the great surprise of the attendant he proved to be her own son!

Swedish Telephones

The number of telephones in use in Sweden has passed the million mark for the first time. A total of 960,000 'phones were in use at the end of 1941, and during the next year a total of 54,000 was added. At the same time a total of 1,630,000 radio sets have been licensed for use in Sweden, an increase of 79,300 since the end of 1941.—(A. P.)

NEWS ITEM— WINTER COATS FOR WOMEN MADE FROM BLANKETS ARE LATEST FASHION IN LONDON'S WEST END.

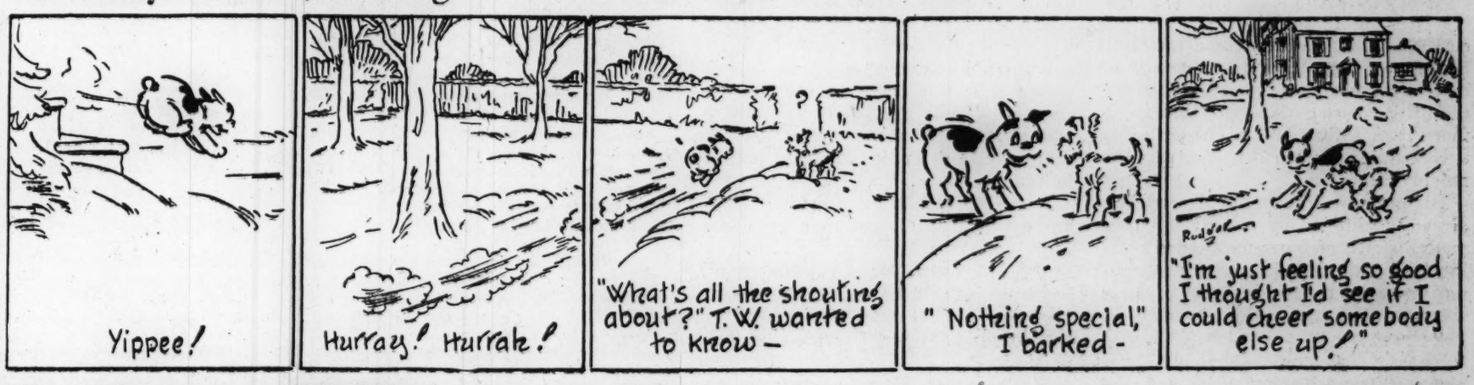

CERTAINLY LEAVE IT ON— I'M PROUD OF MY HOTEL
HOTEL CECIL
LOOKS JUST LIKE AN OLD BLANKET
THAT'S JUST WHAT IT IS
BOY! AM I A SLAVE TO FASHION
?
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Hardly Touch the Ice at All*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's the Kind of a Feeling I Like to Share*

By Rodgers


Yippee!
Hurray! Hurrah!
"What's all the shouting about?" T.W. wanted to know—
?
" Nothing special," I barked -
"I'm just feeling so good I thought I'd see if I could cheer somebody else up!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spell of the Desert*

By The Hagers

"Sahuaros pose and meditate Like modern ballet dancers, mate."

"And whisper bits of desert talk," Said I, "as o'er the sands they walk."

"I'll walk a bit," said Bill, "this way." "All right," I answered. "Here I'll stay."

I looked, and was amazed to see The two sahuaros beckon me.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Washington's Merry-Go-Round

A sheaf of clippings taken from the week's grist of Washington news almost write their own editorial. In one item Elmer Davis, as head of the Office of War Information, reputedly bickers with Col. William J. Donovan, head of the Office of Strategic Services, as to which should direct propaganda and psychological warfare in present and future zones of American military operations abroad. Both have executive orders from the President. Each apparently wonders where he stands.

This is not an uncommon feeling in Washington these days, it seems; for another headline proclaims that Vice-President Wallace has finally resolved the long controversy between Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and Milo Perkins, executive director of the Board of Economic Warfare, by taking authority away from four of Mr. Jones's subsidiary departments and vesting it in the BEW.

Or take the matter of food and supplies for the civilian population of North Africa; great confusion abounds as to where the authority of former Governor Lehman of New York, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, begins and ends. Another vivid illustration of the lack of properly delineated authority can be found in the oil situation. Dozens of examples could be given. Hundreds of instances of able men and women either quitting the Government service or being denied an opportunity to exercise their full usefulness could be presented.

The fundamental weakness that all these disclose is a lack of proper administrative organization.

High talent is abundantly available, and has been used in many of the war emergency departments with beneficial results—although the resignation of Dr. Luther Gulick as director of organizational planning in the War Production Board suggests that even an outstanding political scientist can get the feeling he is riding on a merry-go-round if he tries to keep abreast of some governmental reorganizations.

The basic fault lies at the top, where the Chief Executive has failed to see the war as an integrated effort, having logical lines of demarcation. Many areas of the effort need to be clearly delineated, as indeed the stress of events is delineating them; then strong individuals need to be named to administer each section. This is gradually being done in certain areas—production, manpower, rubber, price controls, etc.

But the device needed to keep these areas clear and in focus is still lacking. This device is a War Cabinet. It requires the reformation of the Cabinet, so that it is no longer a passive, unco-ordinated, infrequently meeting group, but includes all the strong administrators, and meets daily or bi-weekly.

President Roosevelt could do well to borrow a custom of Woodrow Wilson, who opened War Cabinet meetings with the invariable question: "Well, gentlemen, any trouble today?"

Questions of authority, no less than policy, would find ready answer that way, and the war effort be greatly speeded and harmonized. The President then would find he was ahead of the trouble, not always catching up with it.

Backyards in Bloom

If winter comes, can the Victory Garden be far behind? The answer is no!

Victory Gardens in 1943 will be sprouting in some 12,000,000 backyards and on 6,000,000 farms throughout the land. Scarcity of farm labor and shortage of metals for farm machinery will make family gardening this year something more than a just-for-fun enterprise or a patriotic gesture to impress the neighbors.

Furthermore, the national seed bin, already lightened by some 500,000,000 seeds distributed for much needed bearing in Britain, Russia, and China, will not be equal to the strain of careless wastage. The 1943 gardener must be in earnest.

Historic Boston Common was ploughed last fall for planting and will soon be raising food for freedom where once grazed the cows of the colonists.

In some suburban areas where backyard space is at a premium, residents are prepared to fill community gardens in some near-by plot where sufficient acres are available for sowing.

With the rationing of canned goods coming up right away, home canning will no doubt experience a substantial comeback in the American kitchen, and with the prospect of certain food restrictions more than just an idle rumor, wise Americans will be planning come spring to get back to earth practically as well as figuratively.

Steady on North Africa!

Too much optimism over the North African campaign has been followed by some impatience and more questioning about recent slow progress of American forces there. Soon after the news of the American landings, it may usefully be recalled, warnings against taking quick success of Allied operations for granted were frequently issued.

The American forces have been held up by rains, but it is evident they need more equipment and even manpower. Meanwhile indications that submarine warfare is intensifying against American supply lines are visible in many reports and estimates.

Moreover, there is evidence that the Nazis, even desperately placed as they are in Tunisia, are showing imagination and resourcefulness, and intend not only to put up fierce resistance but to attempt to seize the initiative through counter offensives on land, a great submarine campaign, and exploitation of General Franco's nuisance value. The fact that Rommel has been able to elude the British grasp throws a sobering light on the news of his continued retreat before British forces. Sobering also is the fact that while American forces still need equipment, a new demand to "pass the ammunition" arises from the increased French forces now fighting on our side.

It is just a little unfortunate that the African campaign looked somewhat like a picnic to the home front when it began. The soldiers on the job knew it was no picnic, and a steady spirit matching theirs is what the home front needs if it is to give the fighting men the support they deserve.

An Orchid to Advertisers

It may have happened in the United States at some time, but Boston thinks its experience is unique. Moreover, it reflects a selfless attitude that deserves the highest commendation.

We refer to that extraordinary display of local advertising in all the Boston newspapers in their editions of Thursday, Jan. 21. Every store, shop, or service that ever bought newspaper space was represented—not merely by a line or a signature, but with their usual amount of space running from two-inch ads by the smaller merchants to six-column displays by the larger department or specialty stores. And not a single advertiser mentioned his product, goods, or service, but devoted his entire space to some phase of support for Boston's United War Fund.

Merchants have co-operated with such endeavors before. Annually, for years, they have included a line, or several lines boosting the Community Fund in their display ads. Many even have put the Fund first and added a "plug" for their particular type of goods. But never before, in the Boston organization's belief, have all advertisers in a community unanimously put their own interests aside and their copy-writers to work exclusively on the job of selling something else. These advertisers deserve to be congratulated.

Hate Is Waste

One by one the stops are being pulled out by frantic organists, and the hymnody of hate swells in an ugly crescendo. Men and women of good will are being asked to hate, not simply the evil that is in the world, not simply the conscious planners of mass mesmerism and world destruction, but our fellow beings who have become the unwitting or unwilling tools of evil.

The argument is that we must hate if we are to win the war, that we must get this hate down from the plane where it is a product of reason—for such hate, it is argued, is too mild—and develop it in the emotions. The only way to do so, it is pointed out, is to hate people.

A recent article by a widely read author begins: "Love your enemies. Fight your enemies, shoot them, starve them, kill them, destroy their cities, bomb their factories and gardens—but love them! That may make sense to the Tuesday Evening Culture Club but not to me."

There are at least two reasons on which the most worldly-minded among us can agree for loving a fellow being. One of these is that our love may do him some good; the other is that it certainly will do ourselves good. Hate is waste. It wastes our mental resources, it undermines our self-control. It is not winning the war for Hitler, although he taught so many Germans to hate so horribly that half of Europe faltered before the threat of that hatred.

It was a wise man indeed who commanded Christians, "Love your enemies." Jesus gave us this commandment not only for our enemies' sake but for our own.

The Bookshelf

What to Do About Congress

What's the matter with Congress?

Plenty of Americans could give answers to that question, but not many would be as scholarly and at the same time as realistically constructive as those set forth by Roland Young, 32-year-old Harvard instructor, in THIS IS CONGRESS (New York: Knopf. $2.75).

Practically every American citizen who looks down from the galleries at Congress for the first time wonders how it gets anything done, with so many members reading newspapers, cracking jokes and being otherwise inattentive.

This superficial inattention does not bother Mr. Young, who has himself been a secretary of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and knows that most Congressional business is conducted in committee or through party leadership.

What does give Mr. Young concern—as it does many students of government—is the inefficient basis on which the committee system is now set up, the lack of co-operative organization between the legislative and executive branches of government and the piecemeal and unrelated way in which Congress hands out billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money each year.

* * *

Mr. Young has definite recommendations for the reorganization of Congress. He would reduce the number of legislative committees to not more than 10 in each house and have their chairmen elected by party caucus instead of by the present seniority system. Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, is held up as a bad example of the seniority system.

In addition, Mr. Young would have these committee chairmen compose a Legislative Cabinet "with more authority for directing the energies of Congress than any group does now." His recommendation that the Cabinet be made up of members of only one party is certainly open to question, especially at a time when parties are as sharply divided on various policies as they are today. "There is no need to give the minority representation merely to create a semblance of unity and non-partisanship which has no such basis in fact," he argues.

Contending that the "separation of powers" principle written into the Constitution by the founding fathers has been carried too far, Mr. Young puts himself on record in favor of having important administrative officers of the government address the houses of Congress and submit themselves to questioning as they do in Great Britain.

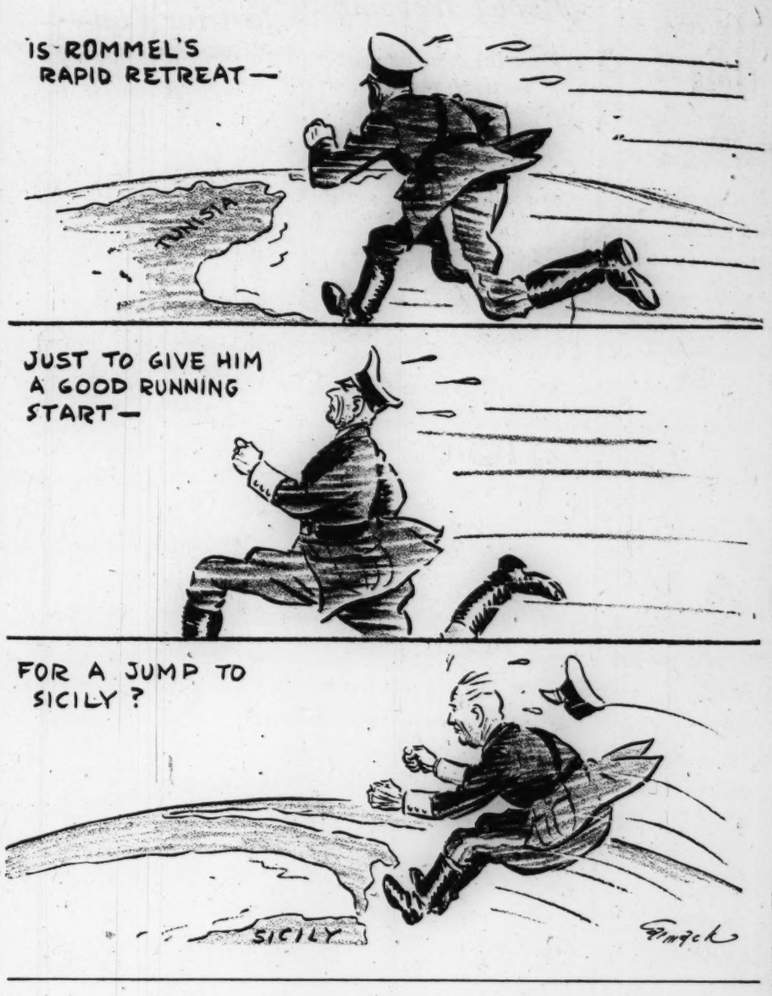
* * *

On top of this, he would advance the process of communication between Congress and the Executive by allowing Congress to debate some of the important policy decisions made by the Administration before their completion. The destroyer-base deal with Great Britain and the FCC order to break up the radio networks are cited as cases where discussion would have helped.

Less itemization and more general budgeting is recommended as a means of strengthening Congress's share in determining fiscal policy. A more rigorous cloture rule in the Senate is also advocated.

Many persons will agree with Mr. Young's premise that Congress needs to reorganize itself so it can think more clearly, especially about winning the peace. His recommendations may set some to thinking. M. H.

From the Armchair Strategist



Through the Isinglass

These somber black, yet compact and handy, 24-hour coal heaters that the WPB permits us Northerners in the oil zone to have, inevitably bring to memory that friend of our youth—the base burner.

It stood there in the parlor or sitting room through the years, large, sturdy, glossy, and literally trimmed with bright, shining nickel. The polished stove pipe made a right-angle turn two feet above its top and burrowed into the chimney. Around it as it entered the wall was a snugly fitting metal collar.

The stove sat on a large, flat piece of zinc. Just above the ash-pit door in front and on both sides was a wide nickel-plated railing. It was a wonderfully comfortable spot for feet encased in heavy woolen socks, feet that had been tramping in the woodlot all day. Often on a blizzardy night when the red line in the thermometer outside the kitchen window dropped below the zero mark and the nails in the clapboards were snapping, the heat from coal poured into the hopper from above made the burner glow red.

Parlor burners are commodious, buxom affairs. They give the appearance of having ample resources in time of need. Their solid, unhurried countenances say, "Why worry? The winter winds may moan around the northeast corner. Let the bare limbs of the maple creak as they whip in the gale. The hard-driven snow may beat a rhythmic tattoo against the pane and build a tight drift against the barn door. But don't worry! The good bed of ashes beneath these burning coals is a storehouse of warmth. Just open that bottom draft a bit more, and cut down the chimney damper so I won't have to heat all outdoors."

Across the northern half of the country countless thousands of families have gathered around the base burner. To stoves in general, the civilization of the North Temperate Zone owes much. The inventor of the stove is unknown. He belongs in that immortal group of benefactors who have given mankind the wheel, the whiffletree, and the crank-turned churn. Two centuries ago Lady Montague wrote enthusiastically back to England of the porcelain stoves she had seen on the Continent. "One of the great conveniences of life," she called them.

Some day a history of man will be written in terms of his use of fire. In that history tribute will be paid to the open fire at the mouth of a cave, to the clay-banked fireplace in a pioneer's cabin, to the mammoth porcelain stoves of Northern Europe, and the American kitchen stoves of past and present. Words of deep feeling and keen discernment will be needed to tell the story of home and love and dreams which are bound up in the parlor base burner. Through the isinglass doors the flames have shone on the dream that is America. HAYDN S. PEARSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Changing Perspectives

By Frank L. Perrin

The realization is gradually being impressed by a succession of events which have assumed the proportion of realities, that not since the stark years of the war of the sixties and for a decade thereafter have all the people of the United States so generally accepted, voluntarily, a necessary regimentation of so-called essentials. It is not carelessly asserted that the observance of rationing rules and regulations is, in the final analysis, voluntary. In a land of comparative plenty, no benign dictatorship or civil authority could conceivably enforce threatened penalties designed to prevent or punish the hoarding of food or the purchase of many rationed commodities in illegal or black markets. Any effective operation of prescribed regulations rests, and must continue to depend upon the decency, the loyalty, the unselfishness of the people whose present peace of mind and whose future well-being depend upon the defeat of a common enemy.

It is natural enough, and perhaps sometimes constructive and possibly helpful, to analyze, criticize, and even to denounce apparent mistakes and stupid blunders by those clothed in a little brief authority who claim superior knowledge in the gentle art of leading a horse to water and making him drink, or teaching an old dog new tricks. They seem to proceed upon the mistaken theory that those of us who bear the burden of willing sacrifice are novices in the business which has been undertaken.

* * *

The American families who have become the principal actors in a suddenly improvised national drama are made up, for the most part, of a generation once removed from forebears who endured, with courage and fortitude, the lean years of the late sixties and the decade following. In the vast reaches west of the Alleghenies and into the new empire of what we now know as the Middle West, pioneer families, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, learned lessons in frugality and compelled economy which were imposed by necessity and absolute lack. In winters such as the present one all means of transportation were crippled or suspended. Rivers and lakes were ice-bound, and the railroads had not reached far into the new territory.

There remains the vivid memory-picture of one of these frontier homes. A log cabin, warmed by a single stove and lighted by tallow candles. The young husband and father, a York State adventurer, and the younger wife and mother, a schoolma'am from "down in Maine," were the presiding geniuses and providers. They, it seems, had learned to do without. To the youngsters who came to live with them there seemed to be a plenty of all needful things. But in the years since, those who graduated from that simple regime have learned to want and expect more.

These acquired needs and demands, and expectations, are the troublesome possessions of all of us today. We resent enforced limitations, and are not too ready to make willing sacrifices. We want to be comfortably warm in winter and comfortably cool in summer. Electric lights, the telephone, convenient conveyances and personal freedom are things we could not easily sacrifice. The five-day week, shorter working hours, generous pay and lessened responsibilities, please most of us if we have our own way.

* * *

But there has been, in recent months, an appreciable and encouraging change in the level of community and national thinking. Our mental horizons have been enlarged and expanded. While there has never been any serious doubt that the peoples and arms of the Allied nations would win the war, there was not felt that recently acquired feeling of responsibility to those who have sacrificed so much and suffered so much to make final victory possible. There has come to all of us, not too late, a clarifying realization of the desperate need of those made homeless and desolate by the cruelties of a war which has destroyed home and all but hope and courage.

In this new, changed, and enlarged perspective it is possible for us all to realize that any peace, negotiated or enforced, must be predicated upon a unity of faith and fellowship which will insure the establishment of a community of peoples and nations united by proofs, and not mere promises, of fellowship and neighborliness.

It is true, perhaps, and it may be that the skeptical dissenter can prove it, that the extra pound of sugar or butter, or the desired piece of bacon which was acquired in defiance of prescribed rules would not have reached some hungry person in Russia, or Greece, or some soldier or sailor in the Pacific. But it would have stood a better chance of doing just that if it had been started on its way. I guess that all you and I and all of us can do is to just be obedient and do our part. Happily there are convincing proofs that this reasonable conviction, like all good impulses, is becoming widespread. If there has been an apparent lack of a really generous response, it is because the American people have been slow in realizing that a thing as plentiful as food can be lacking anywhere in the world.

The Wide Horizon

Targets in Tunisia

By M. D. Gieberich

The United Nations are marching today in the footsteps of the Romans in North Africa. Gabès, Sousse, Sfax, and Kairouan, El Djem, Gafsa, and Médénine are becoming familiar names to British and Americans. They are targets in Tunisia.

United Nations planes will fly over Gafsa, the principal oasis of Tunisia where the dates are particularly large and particularly luscious and irrigation is as primitive as it was in the beginning.

Northeast of Gafsa in the desert, and northwest of Sfax on the sea is El Djem. From the skies El Djem appears untouched by time or the hand of man. As the fliers look down on the great Roman circus, they could believe that they had lost their way and come to the city where a Mussolini tries in vain to ape a Caesar.

The amphitheater is a background for the houses the Arabs have built into its walls. They have looted it of marble columns and marble tiers but the shell which remains surpasses in size the Colosseum of the Eternal City and, even with the Arab depredations, is more impressive than that of Arles.

* * *

The eagles of Imperial Rome glittered on the helmets and lances of Caesar's conquering armies. Today the eagles of the United Nations are the wide-winged bombers. From the East they come to rain destruction on Gabès where before there were only the peaceful divers for sponges. The beach at Gabès is miles long and wide, and the sands are whiter than the sands of the Sahara. At this time of year they are covered with the flamingo flocks which left the canals and marshes of Tunis in November.

Just below Gabès is El Kantara, a landing port for the island of Djerba, and more than once a bomber target. To connect the continent and the island the Romans built a bridge several miles long across the intervening sea. The pillars still stand as they did in the days of their Roman builders. Djerba has fields of grain and olive groves and the land is unevenly divided in favor of the Arab, whose territory is forbidden ground to the Jew after sunset. During the day they meet and mingle in complete harmony. Unlike the Jew and Arab of the mainland, the men of Djerba wear the same costume, the only distinction being the fez which is black for the Jew instead of the traditional red of the Moslem.

South of Djerba and Gabès are the streets and houses of the strange town of Médénine. Soldiers will march on foot and drive tanks through its narrow, unpaved lanes bordered by rows of high houses whose walls are entirely blank except for the low wooden doors, always closed. There are no windows and no stairs.

With amazement the soldiers will see the goats and children who have scattered before them, run up apparently smooth walls and disappear through doors which mysteriously open and close behind them. A closer scrutiny of the mud walls will show knoblike stepping stones implanted in them to afford a foothold that would be precarious to all but goats and Arabs.

The inhabitant of Médénine lives obscurely behind his blank walls. There are no souks or shops. Against the walls a silversmith lights a few sticks of charcoal to melt the francs women bring him to be made into the bracelets and anklets with which even the poorest adorns herself. Life is simple in Médénine.

* * *

In peacetime the warehouses of Sousse are filled with phosphate and minerals and those at Sfax with wheat and olive oil. As war is a question of months in North Africa there are, without doubt, still enviable supplies at these rich ports.

From a plane's vantage point the town of Sousse is a snowdrift of houses, domes, and minarets. To the soldier the snowdrift changes to a crowded, busy town. Color glows in tall, tiled stoves on which coffee is made in long-handled brass pots; in the tiles of floors and walls of baths and cafés, and in the tiles framing the arched doors of mosques.

From Sousse and Kairouan the distance to Tunis is short, even for marching men, and Tunis is the treasure house of Tunisia. In its museum are assembled mementoes of the past—damascened arms, inlaid furniture of ebony and sandalwood, jewerly, glass, and porcelain, with the rare articles found in the Roman galley raised from the ocean's floor twenty years ago—statuary and objects of art in silver, copper, and gold. . . .

The soldiers draw nearer to Tunis and the planes fly over Tunis oftener. In his quarters in the Kasbah, Sidi Ahmed Bey clings to neutrality as if it were a protective cloak.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly—Ruskin

Roger Bacon's Prophecy

Machines can be constructed to drive ships more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could do; nor would they need anything but a pilot to steer them.

Carriages also might be constructed to move with an incredible speed without the aid of any animal. Finally, it would not be impossible to make machines, which, by means of a suit of wings, should fly in the air in the manner of birds.—ROGER BACON (1214-1294) as quoted by EMERSON.

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